

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

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4 January 1980

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

Fujian Officials Explain Projects To Expand Foreign Trade
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SECURITY COUNCIL TO MEET ON AFGHAN CRISIS 4 JAN

OWO32131 Beijing XINHUA in English 2119 GMT 3 Jan 80 OW

[Text] United Nations, January 3 [XINHUA]--The U.N. Security Council will hold an urgent meeting tomorrow to consider a demand of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

A letter calling for the meeting was handed this afternoon to the council's president for this month, France's Ambassador Jacques Leprette. The letter was jointly sponsored by nearly thirty countries including Third World and Western countries as well as China. The representatives of the sponsoring countries said in their letter that on behalf of their governments respectively, "We have the honour to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security."

Meanwhile, the United States had dropped its plan to take the Afghan issue to the United Nations General Assembly and instead is backing a proposal to put the matter before the Security Council.

Western and Third World envoys who want to air the Afghan issue all agreed that the Soviet Union would use its power in the Security Council to veto any resolution. However they argued that airing the issue in the council would subject the Soviet Union to a double dose of harsh criticism.

UN FOOD RELIEF SUPPLIES TO KAMPUCHEA HALTED

OWO31222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 3 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 3 [XINHUA]--The U.N. World Food Programme announced in Rome yesterday that it has to suspend its January food shipments to Kampuchea under the U.N. Red Cross programme because emergency food and other relief supplies were piling up in warehouses in Phnom Penh and Kompong Som and not distributed to the starving Kampuchean people, according to Western news agencies reports.

Confirming the above reports, U.S. State Department Spokesman Hedding Carter said in Washington today that some 50,000 tons of U.N. relief supplies have already been delivered to Kampuchea, but up to now, only about 500 tons, or one percent, have been distributed to the Kampuchean people. The distribution delay, Carter said, were apparently due to political considerations and logistic problems. There were 450 to 500 lorries for food delivery, but most of them were provided by the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Moreover, there were only 28 trained relief agency personnel there, but they, except one, have been confined to a 100-km radius of Phnom Penh, he said.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN SONGBOOK--Shanghai, 5 Dec--A book of foreign songs was published here recently by the Shanghai Translation Publishing House. An edition of 50,000 copies was sold out on the first day of publication. Another 50,000 copies are being prepared to meet the public need. The selection contains 68 American, Australian, British and Canadian songs. They include "America the Beautiful", "Yankee Doodle", "Oh, Susanna", "Hold the Fort", "O Lovely Land" and "Click Go the Shears". The words are printed both in English and Chinese. Brief information about the composers and background information about the songs are also given. The well-known musician He Luding, the Shanghai Philharmonic Society and the Shanghai Foreign Languages Institute helped to edit the selection. More foreign songs, including French, Italian, Spanish, German and Japanese pieces, will be published shortly. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 5 Dec 79 OW]

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P R C I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
UNITED STATES

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TEXT

AMBASSADOR WOODCOCK FETES HUANG HUA

OW031644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 3 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 3 (XINHUA)--U.S. Ambassador Leonard Woodcock entertained Foreign Minister Huang Hua at a banquet here this evening marking the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the U.S.

In an exchange of lively toasts, Minister Huang Hua expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between the two countries in the past year. He predicted even greater achievements in their amicable cooperation in the new year.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin was also present.

Huang's Demunciation of Afghan Invasion

OW031646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 3 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 3 (XINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua this evening denounced the Soviet Union for its armed invasion of Afghanistan.

"Recently, the Soviet Union, taking advantage of the turbulent situation in the Mideast, has brazenly sent its troops to invade Afghanistan, directly taking part in the military coup and the suppressing of the resistance of the Afghan people," Huang Hua said. "Such a hegemonistic action has given rise to strong repercussions throughout the world and put people on the alert. Indeed, we should deal with it seriously, take all effective measures to frustrate the Soviet adventure in Afghanistan."

The Chinese foreign minister was speaking at a banquet given by U.S. Ambassador Leonard Woodcock here this evening on the occasion of the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the U.S.A.

Minister Huang Hua stressed: "Only when all the Asian and Pacific countries as well as other countries opposed to hegemonism strengthen their friendly cooperation can world peace be effectively maintained and security and stability in the Asian and Pacific region be safeguarded."

CARTER ASKS SENATE TO POSTPONE SALT DEBATE

OW032138 Beijing XINHUA in English 2130 GMT 3 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Washington, January 3 (XINHUA)--President Carter today asked the Senate to postpone debate on the strategic arms treaty on the Senate floor because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell told reporters that while the President continues to believe that ratification of SALT Two is in the national security interest of the United States, "he has concluded that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in defiance of the United Nations Charter has made consideration of the SALT Two treaty inappropriate at this time."

In a letter to the Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd about SALT Two, the President said that "the purpose of this request is not to withdraw the treaty from consideration, but to defer the debate so that the Congress and I as President can assess Soviet actions and intentions, and devote our primary attention to the legislative and other measures required to respond to this crisis," created by the Soviet Union.

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Powell said that the administration is "in the process of consultation with the Congress" and is prepared to present legislative measures to the Congress very quickly when they return. The Senate has been in recess until January 10 when it will hold a pro forma session.

XINHUA, RENMIN RIBAO INTERVIEW KISSINGER

OW301828 Beijing XINHUA in English 1800 GMT 30 Dec 79 OW

["Henry Kissinger's Interview With XINHUA, PEOPLE'S DAILY"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, December 30 (XINHUA)--Dr. Henry Kissinger forecasts the 1980s as "a period of challenge, and also of opportunity". In an exclusive interview with correspondents of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and the PEOPLE'S DAILY in Washington on the eve of the new year, Dr. Kissinger reviewed the world situation around a tea table in his suite.

Following are questions and answers:

Q: What do you think of the prospect of the world situation in the 1980s? Some people foresee the 1980s as a decade of difficulties or dangers politically and economically. Do you share this view?

A: I think it will be a period of challenge, and also of opportunity. It is important in this period to maintain the world balance of power in order to discourage aggressive countries from military adventure. That will be a difficult task, but it is within our capabilities. I think it is also important to encourage restraint in the conduct of foreign policy and to prevent the taking of unilateral advantage by any country, and to oppose it if there is an attempt to take unilateral advantage. Third, I think it is important to have serious negotiations to settle outstanding conflicts. And then, one has to deal with the world economic situation, in energy, in the development of the Third World countries. I think, if I look ahead to the eighties, our major difficulties will be at the beginning of the eighties. If we meet those with courage and vision, I am very hopeful that the eighties will be a constructive period.

Q: Do you think there is the danger of a global war or regional wars?

A: I think the danger of regional wars is greater than the danger of global wars. But our task is to prevent both global and regional wars. If we make the necessary preparations, and with the necessary determination, we can avoid both.

Q: What are the danger areas do you see in the 1980s?

A: There is of course what has been called the arc of danger stretching from Pakistan through the Persian Gulf. That is the area which is at this moment in the greatest turmoil. There are also challenges in Africa and other problems in Europe, but the most immediate problem is in the area that is extending from the Mideast into Southeast Asia.

Q: Would you comment on the recent NATO decision to deploy new theater nuclear system in Europe?

A: Yes, I strongly support that decision. It was necessary to maintain the military balance within Europe and also within the world.

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Q: What sort of posture do you expect the Soviet Union and its proxies would project to the rest of the world during the 1980s?

A: I think the major problem is for the United States and its friends to maintain adequate strength and at the same time be willing to negotiate serious issues. And then the problem of Soviet posture will take care of itself.

Q: Do you think the United States is going conservative or neo-conservative, as some Americans use the new term?

A: These terms in America are of course very relative. But I think there is a definite shift in a more conservative direction. What it means in foreign policy is a greater recognition that power is an important factor in international relations and that America must be strong. It means willingness to negotiate but without illusions. It means strengthening friendships between the United States and other countries that have similar approaches. I think it is a positive evolution of American domestic event.

Q: With all these world problems in mind, what do you think the U.S. and other countries concerned should do to make the world more stable and secure in the 1980s?

A: The U.S. and other countries must have an adequate understanding of the dangers they face and meet them forthrightly. Second, they must work in developing their economic potential which is very great. Third, they must cooperate closely with the countries of the Third World in order to give them hope for the future. On that basis I think a very positive evolution of the eighties is foreseeable.

Q: As one of the bridge-builders between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America, how do you assess the development of this new relationship since the Shanghai Communiqué or since normalization? What are the prospects for the development of this relationship in the coming decade and what impact will this have on international peace and security?

A: Let's say since the Shanghai Communiqué I believe that relations between the two countries have constantly improved. There were occasional setbacks, but if you look at the main line the relations between China and the United States have been constantly improving. And the normalization was a very important and very decisive step in this direction. I strongly favour a continuing strengthening of this relationship in all fields. I notice the trade proposals, the visit of leading American personages to China and the reciprocal visits here will create a web of relationship which I expect will continue to expand in the eighties and which will become one of the principal factors in international politics and ever more important as China's modernization proceeds, even though it is already very important.

May I add my very best wishes to the Chinese Government and people for a successful new year and for even closer relations between our two peoples. I have very great affection for the Chinese people.

RENMIN RIBAO REFUTES PRAVDA DEFENSE OF SOVIET AGGRESSION

HK040820 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jan 79 p 6 HK

[Short commentary: "Abominable and Deplorable"]

[Text] On New Year's Eve, the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA published an article entitled "On the Situation in Afghanistan." It was a masterpiece in confounding black and white and at the same time a piece of ridiculous writing that contains self-contradicting remarks and no logic.

It is plain to all that the Soviet Union has brazenly invaded Afghanistan, but the article said the Soviet troops had been sent to "help repulse the armed intervention of outsiders."

It is plain to all that the Soviet Union intends to turn Afghanistan into its base for aggression to threaten peace and stability in western Asia and the gulf region, but the article claims that the Soviet action had "proceeded from safeguarding peace in this region" and had been "aimed at preventing Afghanistan from degenerating into a base in the hands of imperialists for aggression against the Soviet Union."

It is plain to all that the Soviet Union has committed an act of gross violation of the UN Charter, but the article asserts that the Soviet Union "has acted in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter."

There are numerous examples like these in the PRAVDA article.

The only way to cover up a truth very plain to all is to shamelessly resort to sophistry; however, sophistry is bound to be full of flaws.

In its vain attempt to cook up an excuse for the naked armed intervention by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, PRAVDA claims that the head of government in Afghanistan, Hafizullah Amin, who was "weeded out" in the Soviet invasion, had been an agent of imperialists and reactionaries. It also accuses the antigovernment Muslim armed forces of being "bandits" trained and supported by "imperialists and reactionaries." According to their logic, the armed struggle waged in the past by the Muslim guerrillas against the Afghan Government became a fight between "agents of imperialists and reactionaries" and "bandits" also supported by imperialists and reactionaries. Can this have been true?

PRAVDA arbitrarily asserts that the accusation that Soviet troops had a hand in the recent development of the "internal affairs" of Afghanistan is a purely "trumped-up charge." It tries hard to make people believe that the Soviet troops did not enter Afghanistan until a military coup d'etat had occurred in Kabul. However, it is known to all that the Soviet Union began airlifting troops to Kabul on a large scale several days before the coup. PRAVDA is putting the plow before the horse, as the Russian proverb goes. This can produce no effect but expose all its ugliness.

The sophisms of PRAVDA show us how things are running against the will of the Soviet hegemonists despite their pains. If we say that they were able to fabricate a pack of lies and use the "theory of limited sovereignty" as their fig leaf 11 years ago when their troops invaded Czechoslovakia, today when they occupy Afghanistan by force they can only hope to be cushioned by nonsense and concocted excuses against the condemnation of world public opinion. Is this not abominable and deplorable!

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RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

HK040412 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 79 p 6 HK

[Short commentary: "A Worthless Blank Check"]

[Text] The soviet military occupation of Afghanistan has aroused the indignation of the people all over the world. Apart from fabricating ludicrous stories about Soviet troops being invited into Afghanistan to "repulse aggression," the authorities in Moscow have also resorted to ugly tricks in an attempt to evade condemnation by world public opinion. Moscow's mouthpiece PRAVDA pretended to be serious when it declared: "As soon as the factors which have necessitated such actions are removed, all Soviet military personnel will pull out of Afghanistan." What a high-sounding guarantee!

Such a statement in fact testifies to the Soviet determination to stick to its military occupation of Afghanistan and refuse to withdraw its troops. The Soviet Union sent troops to Afghanistan under purely fictitious excuses. There had been no foreign aggression whatsoever (until the Soviet invasion, which itself precisely constitutes foreign aggression against Afghanistan). The "reason" which "necessitated" the march of tens of thousands of Soviet troops into Afghanistan is that the Soviet Union felt that if they did not do this, the Kremlin would not be able to get a vice-like grip on the country and turn it into a bridgehead for aggression and expansion in west Asia. Naturally the Soviet military occupation has met with the resistance of patriotic forces in Afghanistan, and such resistance will surely grow stronger. To the minds of the authorities in Moscow, the "factors" that have "necessitated" the sending of Soviet troops will never disappear. Therefore, it will be impossible for the Soviet troops to withdraw. Is this not clear enough already?

As a matter of fact, people are quite familiar with the customary Soviet tactic of writing dishonored checks and no one will be taken in any more. Did the Soviet Union not promise to the whole world, 11 years ago when it invaded Czechoslovakia, that the "stationing" of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia was "only a temporary arrangement" and that once the situation is "normalized" they would return to the Soviet Union? However, the Soviet troops are still in Czechoslovakia today, and the Soviet authorities still refuse to withdraw them. If we say that 11 years ago the Soviet Union talked about their "temporary arrangement," it has mentioned nothing of the kind this time in relation to Afghanistan. Who can be sure that the Soviet Union will automatically put an end to its military occupation of Afghanistan?

The flagrant invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet troops constitutes an out-and-out act of aggression, and no empty promise, lies or nonsense can help the Soviet authorities evade their punishment for having violated the international code of conduct and endangered world peace and security. All countries in the world that love peace and uphold justice must get mobilized and force the Soviet Union to immediately withdraw its army of aggression from Afghanistan.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY URGES SOVIET WITHDRAWAL

OW040916 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 4 Jan 80 OW

[Text] China's RENMIN RIBAO carries a short commentary on 4 January pointing out that the adoption of all possible effective measures to force the Soviet aggressor troops to immediately and completely withdraw from Afghanistan has become the urgent task of the various countries in the world.

The short commentary says: The reason the Soviet intrusion into Afghanistan is so serious lies in the fact that it has blatantly trampled upon the fundamental principle on international relations and truculently made use of force to establish colonial rule in a sovereign state.

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Just as Western public opinion pointed out: If the Soviet Union can interfere with Afghanistan in such a manner, who knows where the Soviet demarcation line ends? Whatever happened in Kabul can also happen in other places. Apparently, if the Soviet aggressor troops are allowed to achieve their goal easily, their move will undoubtedly become a kind of encouragement to the Kremlin and further raise its appetite for expansion. It will inevitably extend its tentacles toward the Persian Gulf and the South Asian region. No one knows how many nations will share the fate of Afghanistan in the Kremlin's next step.

The short commentary said: Six Western nations issued a joint communique after emergency consultation, saying that it is necessary to insure that the present incident in Afghanistan will not recur in other localities. This is absolutely correct. If the international community can stop Soviet aggression against Afghanistan with actual deeds and refute the power logic of whoever is strong has the right to prevail, it will make even more significant contributions to the justice of mankind and to the cause of world peace.

CHINESE ENGINEER GREETES SOVIET PEOPLE ON NEW YEAR

OW030921 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 31 Dec 79 OW

[Greetings to the Soviet People on the Occasion of the New Year From (Meng Guanyun), Engineer of the Main Administration for Hydrotechnical Construction]

[Text] On the occasion of the New Year, 1980, I am very happy to congratulate the Soviet people. In September 1979 the International Association of Engineering Geology held an international symposium on the problems of engineering geology in hydrotechnical construction in Tbilisi, capital of the Georgian SSR in the Soviet Union. The symposium was organized by the Academic Council for Engineering Geology of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the hydrogeology and engineering geology sector of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences. Nearly 280 representatives from 24 countries of the world participated in the symposium.

The 6-man Chinese delegation of engineering geologists arrived at this symposium with only one desire--to exchange experience, learn from foremost countries and draw even closer to engineering geologists of various countries. I was happy to have the opportunity to visit your country.

The agenda established by the organizing committee gave us 3 days for scientific exchanges in Tbilisi. The representatives of many countries made very interesting reports. The Chinese delegation delivered three scientific works at the symposium. Our contacts and discussions with geologists of different countries at the symposium and outside it helped us to better understand one another. When the Council of the International Association of Engineering Geology adopted the decision on the admission of a Chinese member, many Soviet delegates and delegates of other countries warmly congratulated us at the banquet. One Soviet delegate happily said: Now China is a member of the association; this will give us the opportunity to journey to China.

The Soviet people extended warm hospitality to us everywhere--during the work of the symposium, at the hotel where we stayed and during (our excursions). We saw in this the Soviet people's friendship for the Chinese people. We were extremely grateful to our hosts, who gave us the opportunity to visit the homeland of Stalin in Gori, where our tour guides readily described Stalin's life and his revolutionary activities for us. A badge depicting the Stalin Museum and photographs of us by that building will forever remain as reminders of Stalin's centenary.

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After the symposium we toured the Tkibuli and (Ershau) hydroelectric power stations and the (Verkhnyaya Inguri) hydroelectric power station. The (Inguri) station represents a high dam built in an area with fairly difficult geological conditions. Our hosts described in detail how this hydroelectric power station was designed and built, and they answered all technical questions. Despite the fact that the tour was brief, we were convinced that the Soviet engineers who built the 271-meter-high arched dam in difficult geological conditions had a wealth of practical experience. Our tour ended in Sukhumi, a very beautiful city, where we visited the (Nanakopiyskaya) cave and cruised on the Black Sea in a yacht. During the 7 days of our visit we became even better acquainted with our foreign colleagues.

China is rich in water resources. During 30 years we achieved great successes in irrigation and hydrotechnical construction; however, they do not satisfy the demands of our developing national economy. After the defeat of the antiparty gang of four we concentrated all of our efforts on socialist construction. Comrade Hua Guofeng appealed to us to fully utilize the sources of our country's energy in the struggle for our country's might and, in drawing on our own efforts, contribute to the cause of the four modernizations.

Our country plans to begin construction of a number of large hydroelectric power stations in the near future. Currently the (Gezhou) and (Wu Jiang) dams are being built on the Chang Jiang in [words indistinct] region. Surveying and design work are being carried out for the construction of large irrigation projects on the Jinsha Jiang, Yalu Jiang, Dadu He, (Wunshui He), Lancang Jiang and Huang He. Most of these hydroelectric power stations are situated in mountainous valleys or areas with difficult geological conditions, which means that we engineers must sum up the results of our experience and persistently adopt everything that is foremost from other countries, including the experience of Soviet geologists. Only in this way will we be able to continue to improve ourselves professionally and make our contribution to the cause of all-round modernization of the country.

Now, when China has become a member of the International Association of Engineering Geology, Chinese and Soviet colleagues will have the opportunity to meet more often to exchange experience, learn from one another and together apply efforts in the cause of developing world engineering geology.

In conclusion, I would like to wish all the Soviet people and Soviet colleagues happiness and good health in the new year.

LAST LINE

XINHUA CITES ACHIEVEMENTS IN DPRK AGRICULTURE

OW011211 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 1 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, January 1 (XINHUA)--Preparations for the new year's farm work is in progress in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea following the last year's bumper harvest.

In response to the government call for opening up more arable land, the Korean people reclaimed 10,000 hectares of land into paddy and non-paddy fields in November and December last year. People in South Hwanghae Province brought under cultivation 3,000 hectares of arable land, taking the lead in the drive. The Unchon County has added over 700 hectares of farmland to the existing acreage and the Ulljul County has started reclaiming 200 hectares of tide-land. Many counties of North and South Pyongan and North Hwanghae provinces on the plains of the west coast have reclaimed large tracts of arable land. The drive is in full swing in the mountainous areas, too.

The DPRK brought in a record harvest in 1979, the second year of the nation's second seven-year plan. About 20 cooperative farms in Mundok, Pyongwon and Sukchon counties of South Pyongan Province ranked among those which took in 10,000 tons of grain or more a year; the Yoltusamchon cooperative farm in Sukchon County became a 20,000-ton producer. Pyongwon County increased its grain yield in 1979 by 40,000 tons.

The average per hectare yield of rice last year was surpassed by two to three tons in Taban City, and Chungsan, Onchon and Taedong counties of South Pyongan Province. The harvest of maize was also excellent at many cooperative farms of the country last year. Average per hectare yield of maize exceeded eight tons at many farms including the Yongchon cooperative farm in Hwangju County and the Hari cooperative farm with 100 hectare terraced field, in Kangdong County.

The rich harvest was achieved by sowing seed in the cold beds early, transplanting the strong seedlings in the right season, introducing a new method of irrigation, applying various fertilizers and carefully tending the paddy and non-paddy fields.

VICE PREMIER GU MU MEETS JAPANESE GUESTS

OW021342 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 2 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 2 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with Atsushi Shimokobe, adviser to the National Land Agency of Japan and chairman of the board of the National Institute for Research Advancement, his wife and their party. The Japanese guests arrived in Beijing on December 30, 1979, at the invitation of the Commission for Regulating Imports and Exports of China.

JAPANESE POLL ON RELATIONS WITH PRC, USSR, U.S.

OW040300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 4 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, January 3 (XINHUA)--Japanese people want their country to maintain friendly relations with China, according to the result of a national Gallup poll published by ASAHI SHIMBUN today. In answer to the question: "Which of the following countries should Japan befriend in coming days--the United States, China or the U.S.S.R.?" 45 per cent wrote "the United States", 34 per cent "China" and 3 per cent the U.S.S.R.

BEIJING COMMENTATOR HAILS ASEAN RECOGNITION OF KAMPUCHEA

OW211415 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Guo Ping commentary: "Voice of Justice"]

[Text] Following statements by Australia and New Zealand that they will continue to recognize the Democratic Kampuchean Government, the conference of foreign ministers of the five ASEAN countries also issued a joint statement affirming continued recognition of the Democratic Kampuchean Government by the ASEAN countries. This voice of justice constituted a powerful encouragement to the Kampuchean people who are fighting valiantly and making sacrifices. At the same time, it was a stern condemnation of the Vietnamese aggressors.

To conceal their crime of aggression against Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities have created and propped up the Heng Samrin puppet administration and have seized every opportunity to push it into the international arena to have it recognized by other countries in the world. Meanwhile, they have also endeavored to criticize some aspects of the Democratic Kampuchean Government relating to its domestic policy in an attempt to wreck the relations between the countries of the world and Democratic Kampuchea and to weaken and attack Kampuchea's national resistance forces.

However, the Vietnamese authorities cannot achieve their plot, because all justice-loving countries and personages know perfectly well that to defend the legal position of Democratic Kampuchea is an unshakable matter of principle. To recognize Democratic Kampuchea means not to recognize Vietnam's aggression. To do otherwise means tacitly recognizing that Vietnam has the right to invade a sovereign nation.

As pointed out in the joint statement of the conference of foreign ministers of ASEAN countries, the ASEAN countries will continue to recognize the Democratic Kampuchean Government despite their reservations about it; to do otherwise would be intervention.

Meanwhile, as can be seen by everyone, the patriotic armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea are an important force against the present Vietnamese aggressor troops. Their struggle is one not only to defend Kampuchea's independence, it is also one that is closely related to the preservation of peace and security in Southeast Asia. Democratic Kampuchea's widespread guerrilla war has tied down 200,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops and is like a wall checking the Vietnamese authorities' aggression against the expansion to Southeast Asia.

A Chinese saying goes, "When there is a crack in the lips, the teeth feel cold." Once this wall is removed, the ASEAN countries, and first of all Thailand, will be under still more direct threat from the Vietnamese aggressor troops. That is why the declaration by ASEAN and a number of other countries of their continued recognition of the Democratic Kampuchean Government not only constitutes a defense of justice and of the international relations principle of not using force to intervene in the internal affairs of another country, but also reflects a farsighted view of great significance to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

XINHUA ON HANOI, MOSCOW 'BURDEN' IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

OW252141 Beijing XINHUA in English 2112 GMT 25 Dec 79 OW

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent Xie Wenqing: "Hanoi and Moscow Take On Heavy Burden"]

[Text] Hong Kong, December 25 (XINHUA)--Southeast Asia has become one of the most eye-catching areas for the world people in the year 1979.

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TEXT

This year started with Vietnam's large-scale invasion and occupation of Kampuchea and the year is about to close in Vietnam's massing of troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The war flames of the dry season offensive launched by Vietnam have not only spread to all parts of Kampuchea but also extended to the borders of Thailand.

Thai newspapers on December 9 and 12 quoted the Information Office of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces as saying that "foreign troops" intruded Thai territories on at least 41 occasions this year up to early December. On 22 occasions they engaged in fierce fighting against the Thai troops. Moreover, "foreign troops" bombarded Thai villages with heavy artillery on 30 occasions. And there were 16 provocative invasions of Thai airspace by "foreign air force" coming from the direction of Kampuchea. The "foreign troops" mentioned here are no other than Vietnamese troops.

During this period, Soviet planes have made repeated illegal flights over Thailand to deliver weapons and ammunition to Vietnam. According to the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces, Soviet pilots made ten such flights in October alone. Despite the Thai Government's complaint to the United Nations early November, this Soviet practice has been on the increase ever since. On December 11 the Thai Government lodged a protest with the Soviet Embassy in Thailand against this, and ordered its air force to get ready to "take severe method" to deal with these illegal fliers.

What has happened along the Thai-Kampuchean border since the beginning of this year justifies the world people's grave concern over the touch-and-go situation in the Thai-Kampuchean border areas.

Now the world attention is focusing on why Vietnam has not yet launched a large-scale offensive against Thailand and what are the effective measures to prevent it.

Observers here have pointed out that the answer to the first question lies largely in the existence of a considerable resistance force in Kampuchea, which makes the Vietnamese aggressors feel uneasy about the rear in any such a big offensive. To be precise, the Vietnamese aggressors' war of quick decision doesn't work and they are now bogged down in the protracted war waged by the armed forces and people of Democratic Kampuchea. Such is the unspeakable feelings of pain of Vietnamese that they have not yet been able to unleash a big offensive against Thailand.

Now those in Southeast Asia and those who [show] concern about peace and stability in this region have come to understand this. They came to the conclusion that their only choice is to support this resistance force of Democratic Kampuchea in its growth and promote the unity of all forces resisting Vietnamese aggression in that country, so as to make the burden on Vietnam even bigger and heavier, and at the same time apply diplomatic pressure on and international economic sanction against Vietnam. This will not only bring hope for emancipation to the miserable Kampuchean people but will make Vietnam much more difficult in unleashing a big offensive against Thailand. [as received]

Now, Soviet aid and support are the only factors on which Vietnam depends. But the Soviet Union, the so-called military giant, is bending its back with three heavy knapsacks: Cuba, Vietnam and Afghanistan.

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TEXT

According to Western estimates, the Soviet Union now has to spend seven or eight million U.S. dollars daily to prop up Cuba's mercenaries in Africa and its national economy and 2.5 million U.S. dollars more daily to support the Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea, as well as an unknown sum spent in Afghanistan where the number of Soviet advisers and combat troops has reached over 10,000. One may recall that the United States with its huge economic resources should have found it hard to wear on its back the knapsack of its Vietnamese war for long. Now, how can the Soviet economic resources wear the three knapsacks on its back for long?

Lately, Democratic Kampuchea has readjusted its policy and reorganized its government. The tens of thousands of its troops are now waging guerrilla warfare against the Vietnamese aggressor troops. Other forces of resistance against Vietnam are also in the making in the country and there is the tendency of a merge. All this is not only where the hope of Kampuchea lies but also represents a major factor leading to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

VODK REPORTS 'LOOTING' ACTIVITIES BY SRV TROOPS

OW031242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 3 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 3 (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea were recently engaged in looting international relief materials for refugees and property of the Kampuchean people in Phnom Penh and some other places of the country, according to broadcasts by Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

Refugees from Phnom Penh said that on November 25 last year, Vietnamese army men stationed in Phnom Penh carried away several trucks of relief materials donated by international community and distributed them among the Vietnamese troops in Chru Changwar and Prek Kdam. These refugees said the Vietnamese also shipped relief materials back to their country's Tay Ninh Province and Ho Chi Minh City.

The radio reported that on December 11, 1979, Vietnamese soldiers sent home cameras, movie-cameras, film-developing and photo-printing equipment as well as printing machines they had robbed from the Phnom Penh printing house.

On December 12, 1979, a batch of Vietnamese invaders looted banana plantations, sugar cane fields and sweet potato plots in Stung Treing, Kompong Cham Province. As the local people rose to resist the plunders, two Vietnamese soldiers were killed and several others injured.

Vietnamese troops in Mondulhiri region often came out to rob the local people of their rice, cassava and salt. In resistance, the people in Koh Nhek, Chbar and Pach Channh killed ten Vietnamese army men on December 15 and 17 of 1979.

PRC TO SUPPLY OIL TO THAILAND IN 1980

OW031548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 3 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, January 3 (XINHUA)--China and Thailand signed an oil supplying contract here today, under which the former will sell to the latter 950,000 tons of oil in 1980.

Before the signing of the contract, talks had been held between a visiting oil trade mission from China Chemicals Import and Export Corporation and the Petroleum Organization of Thailand. Through friendly consultation, China agreed to sell to Thailand 700,000 tons of crude oil and 250,000 tons of light diesel.

LAST LINE

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON SOVIET THREAT TO PAKISTAN

HK040855 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jan 80 p 6 HK

[Special dispatch from Islamabad by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Li Yunfei: "Soviet Military Occupation of Afghanistan Seriously Threatens Pakistan's Independence"]

[Text] The Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan has caused a tremendous shock and great concern in Pakistan. The Pakistani Government has made an announcement, pointing out the severity of this situation. Over the past few days, the newspapers have given prominence to relevant information and published editorials and articles exposing and denouncing the Soviet invasion.

Observers here have pointed out with unease that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was not only a naked aggression against the nonaligned movement and the member states of the world Islamic conference but also a serious threat to the independence and security of Pakistan. They have called people's attention to the fact that the Soviet Union said that it has sent its troops into Afghanistan to help Afghanistan "cope with a foreign threat". The new Afghanistan leader Karmal also said in a statement that "although the Afghan people hold conflict, expansion and intervention in contempt, the Pathans and the Baluchis have the right to decide their future." The Karachi newspaper DAWN pointed out that this statement was actually aimed at Pakistan, although it did not mention Pakistan by name. The Soviet Army has now occupied to the Afghan city of Jalalabad, which borders Pakistan. This shows that the Soviet Union has designs on Pakistan.

After the outbreak of the Afghan incident, U.S. President Carter exchanged views with Pakistan President Ziaul Haq over the telephone. It is reported that President Carter has ordered emergency military aid to Pakistan. The U.S. Government asserts that the United States will protect Pakistan should the latter ask for U.S. assistance when it is invaded. It also reaffirms the U.S.-Pakistan treaty which was signed 25 years ago. In a speech delivered at Peshawar on 30 December, President Ziaul Haq called on the Pakistan Army to be prepared to defend the country and oppose foreign threats and disturbances.

XINHUA CITES REPORTS ON SOVIET TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN

OW031531 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 3 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 3 (XINHUA)--Under the occupation of Soviet troops, Kabul, capital of Afghanistan, presented a scene of tension.

According to foreign news agency reports, Russian tanks guarded the Presidential Palace, the prime minister's office, Radio Kabul as well as other main installations in the capital. Soviet sentries stood in front of the post and telegraph office and the Interior Ministry. The reports said all major military camps, particularly the headquarters of Afghanistan's former elite armoured brigade on the western edge of Kabul, were surrounded by Soviet tanks with their guns facing inwards. Soviet tanks and troops had set up road blocks on all main roads out of the capital and the other main areas they had occupied. Afghan troops had disappeared from the capital.

According to a REUTER report, most of the telephones in Kabul are still not working and communications are sent through messengers.

An Indian living in Kabul disclosed that the entire airport is besieged by the Russian contingent and apparently they are not allowing any Afghan nationals to leave the country at the moment. Although security checks at Kabul airport are not handled by Soviet soldiers, one could see Russian soldiers giving instructions to civilian Afghan officials at the airport.

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Indian News Agency PTI said the number of casualties in the coup was not known, but a conservative estimate put the figure at about one hundred killed, including Amin and other officials of the previous regime.

AP quoted a traveler from Kabul as saying "I don't think the Russian intervention is very popular with anybody in Afghanistan". A REUTER report from New Delhi quoted an exiled Afghan politician's words: History had shown that when threatened by an outside intruder, the Afghan people had always joined force. "All Afghanistan will not be united without any particular ideology to throw the Russians out."

LAST GROUP OF BURMESE REFUGEES LEAVE BANGLADESH

OW311538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 31 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Dacca, December 31 (XINHUA)--With the last batch of 1920 Burmese Muslim refugees leaving Bangladesh for Burma yesterday, the repatriation of all the Burmese refugees from Bangladesh had been completed, Radio Bangladesh broadcast this morning.

The radio quoted Home Minister Mustafizur Rahman as saying that the successful repatriation of the Burmese refugees is a demonstration of "very good neighbourly relations" between Bangladesh and Burma. It is also a success of bilateralism between two friendly countries, he said. This success of bilateralism also serves as an example of solving issues through bilateral negotiations in today's world torn by mutual distrust and racial parochial dissensions, he added. He described the role played by the Burmese side in the repatriation work as "highly laudable and widely acclaimed".

The influx of Burmese refugees into Bangladesh started in April 1978 till June of the same year. Bangladesh official figures showed that 192,000 Burmese Muslim refugees were registered in 13 refugee camps along the border area on the Bangladesh side. Repatriation work started in September 1978 following an agreement to this effect was signed between the two countries in July, 1978.

INDIAN PAPER REPORTS SOVIET SPIES IN COUNTRY

OW031324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 3 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 3 (XINHUA)--"There has been a marked increase in Soviet intelligence activities in India over recent years," according to the Indian paper THE STATESMAN of January 1.

Quoting informed sources, a report in the paper under the title "Soviet Spies Active in India" says: "The Indian Government expelled at least seven suspected KGB agents from the country over the past two years alone." The report says: "The Russians have not been very sophisticated in their attempts to win friends and recruit new operative, but they seem to have partly made up for this lack of quality by assigning many more agents to India."

BRIEFS

PAKISTANI BASKETBALL PLAYERS--Tianjin, 24 Dec--The Pakistan national men's basketball team concluded its tour of China and left here for home by way of Beijing today. Bai Hua, vice-chairman of the Tianjin revolutionary committee, watched the match together with with five thousand spectators. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 24 Dec 79 OW]

RENMIN RIBAO C.I. ARAB RESPONSE TO SOVIET AFGHAN INVASION

HKO40745 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jan 80 HK

[Special dispatch from Cairo by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Xing Xiangchao and Lin Jiaoming:
"Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan Arouses Great Indignation of Arab Countries"]

[Text] The grave incident of the outrageous invasion by large numbers of Soviet armed forces into Afghanistan has aroused great indignation in Egypt and many Arab countries. The public regards this Soviet act as overt aggression against the sovereign countries of the Third World and as a serious move toward preparing for further incursions into the Indian Ocean and the oil-rich gulf region.

In an interview with a correspondent of the weekly magazine OCTOBER, Egyptian President As-Sadat said: Should the gulf countries "apply for protection from the United States," "Egypt is ready to extend facilities for this purpose at all times." He also pointed out: "The Soviet Union is maneuvering in the southern half of the Arab peninsula, the Red Sea and the exit that leads to the Indian Ocean."

The Egyptian prime minister also summoned the Soviet ambassador to Egypt to account for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. He pointed out: This Soviet invasion is a violation of the UN Charter. On 31 December, the Egyptian assembly adopted a resolution urging all Muslim people and nonaligned countries to "adopt a firm stand to oppose Soviet intervention."

AL-AHRAM pointed out in its editorial: "Tens of thousands of Soviet soldiers, equipped with tanks and artillery, have marched into Afghanistan. However, the Afghan revolutionaries have not yet laid down their banners of struggle." AL-AKHBAR also pointed out in its editorial: "The occupation of Afghanistan is only the first step of the Soviet plan. The Soviets will take this as the base to further their long-deliberated moves against Iran and the gulf region, particularly the oil-producing countries in this area."

Other Arab countries also reacted strongly against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. On 31 December, the Jordanian foreign minister issued a statement expressing Jordan's opposition to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. The Saudi Arabian papers AL-JAZIRAH, AL-MEDINA and AL-BILAD also published articles saying: "The Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan revealed the true intentions of the USSR: to suppress the people of various countries by military strength and terrorist measures." "Now that the Soviet Union has succeeded in Afghanistan, it will certainly bring the devil into neighboring Islamic countries." The Lebanese paper AL-YAWM worried that "the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan will cause the United States to resort to force to protect its oil interests in the Gulf region." Kuwaiti and UAE newspapers also pointed out: Since the Soviets are now using the Soviet-Afghan "Treaty of Friendship" to carry out a military invasion into Afghanistan, of course they can make use of other "treaties of friendship" to invade the Gulf region and the Arab Peninsula.

BRIEFS

MEDICAL WORKERS IN ALGERIA--Algiers, 17 Dec--The fourth team of the seventh group of Chinese medical workers led by Han Fusen left Algiers in the afternoon of 17 December for home. The seventh group is replaced by the eighth group of Chinese medical workers led by He Zhende, who arrived in Algiers on 21 November. Since China sent its first group of medical workers to Algiers in 1963, more than 1,000 Chinese physicians have worked in Algiers at one time or another. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0753 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW]

XINHUA CORRESPONDENT ON CENTRAL AMERICA, CARIBBEAN

OWO11225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 1 Jan 80 OW

[XINHUA correspondent: "Central America, Caribbean Become Trouble Spots"]

[Text] Beijing, December 31 (XINHUA)--Central America and the Caribbean region, relatively calm and tranquil not too long ago, has become this year one of the most eventful areas in the world.

The conflict between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, in the Caribbean flared up in late August around the event of the presence of the Soviet combat brigade in Cuba. In fact, Soviet navy and air forces have been increasing their activities in the Caribbean since the delivery of Soviet Mig-23 fighter-bombers to Cuba last December which gave rise to much controversy between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. These activities are part of the Soviet strategy to seek world hegemony and global expansion.

Despite the reinforcement of U.S. soldiers in the Guantanamo navy base, the establishment of a task force in the Key West, Florida and other actions taken by the United States, the August event still ended in the Soviet combat brigade remaining in Cuba. This indicates a great change in the balance of military forces between the Soviet Union and the United States after the "missile crisis" in Cuba in October, 1962 and the Cienfuegos event. At that time, the Soviet Union immediately withdrew its missiles from Cuba and the submarine tenders in the Cienfuegos port, as soon as the U.S. demonstrated its military strength.

Moscow has made its military presence in the Western Hemisphere a fait accompli. It is even determined to maintain and beef up this strategic military expansion, thus bringing about a potential danger of fiercer contention between the two superpowers in the Caribbean.

This year also saw a series of turmoils in the Caribbean islands near Cuba.

A coup d'etat took place in Grenada last March, the first one in the history of the English-speaking Caribbean countries. Foreign news reports revealed that Cuba had dipped its finger in the coup, and had provided the new Grenadan regime with arms and sent military groups and technicians to the island. Grenada's coup had caused chain reactions around the country.

In May and October, the Antigua Government announced that it had uncovered two coup conspiracies in which Cuba had had a hand; in October, many weapons were found in St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, stored privately in an attempt to fight against the government; in December, St. Vincent and Grenadines announced that it had put down an armed rebellion; in the same month, Prime Minister Allen Louisy of St. Lucia disclosed that Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister George Odum asked him to resign before the end of this year. The prime minister was worried over the establishment of relations between the deputy prime minister and the Cuban Government.

Since May, disturbances have taken place in Guyana. The People's Progressive Party headed by pro-Soviet Jagan constantly held anti-Government demonstrations and mass rallies and incited large-scale strikes with the aim of forcing Prime Minister Burnham and his cabinet to resign.

The political situation in Jamaica has been in a great turmoil this year. Officials revealed that a pro-Soviet opposition party "is trying to take over the rule of the country." The Cuban ambassador to Jamaica had openly been involved in the country's political affairs.

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It is noteworthy that Cuba has had its part in almost all these disturbances in the Caribbean region. Fidel Castro has declared that this region "has become a revolutionary stage" and that the Cubans "will make contributions with their own strength and blood" for it. According to a Venezuelan paper, Castro had even told the visiting Venezuelan secretary-general of the presidency that "the Caribbean is the Cuban sphere of influence". It is also noted that the Cuban-hatched "Caribbean liberation movement" based in Havana was set up not long ago.

The Soviet reaction has provided further explanations. In a signed article on November 13, the PRAVDA hailed the disturbances in the Caribbean as "having really great significance".

In face of the Soviet aggressive posture, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance can not but admit that "the Caribbean has become the fourth trouble spot in the world." He said, "It is necessary to put the stress of the foreign policy on the Caribbean next year."

In Central America, national and democratic movements have developed encouragingly over the past few years. But the situation has become complicated as a result of Soviet and Cuban involvement. The Nicaraguan people won a great victory by overthrowing the dictatorial Somoza regime in last July. However, owing to the Soviet and Cuban involvement, the future of Nicaragua is uncertain and the situation may be one in which the people "fend off one danger only to fall prey to another." The people of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras launched largescale struggles for political and economic rights and against dictatorial rule. In these developments, people can also perceive Cuba's sinister hand. Meanwhile, the United States is also trying its utmost to exert its influence.

The two major developments of the world situation this year are: The Soviet Union has further extended its expansions in large areas in the world, while Cuba, after its armed interventions in Africa on order from the Kremlin, has again directed the spearhead of its attack against Latin America.

XINHUA REPORTS NICARAGUAN CABINET REORGANIZATION

OW281700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 28 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 28 (XINHUA)--The Junta governing Nicaragua in a cabinet reshuffle announced yesterday divided the former Ministry of Economy, Industry and Commerce into three separate ministries of interior commerce, exterior commerce and industry to enable the private sector to help with the country's economic planning, according to a report from Managua.

Junta member Daniel Ortega Saavedra noted that the said move was taken because of the "necessity to reactivate the economy and national production". He said, "Now that the majority of the country's means of production are in the hands of the people or the state, it is necessary to plan a political economy in which the Nicaraguan private sector also participates." Wheat industrialist Fernando Guzman was appointed minister of industry in the new cabinet and will be responsible for administering the people's industrial corporation and regulating the country's industry. Paul Atha was assigned as minister of interior commerce and Alejandro Martinez was named minister of foreign commerce. Ortega also said the National Council of Industry will be set up with business representatives from all areas of national industry.

After the downfall of the dictatorial regime of Somoza, the new Nicaraguan Government has tried to draw the private industrialists and businessmen into participating in the restoration of the once dilapidated national economy, but without tangible results.

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Earlier this month the entire Nicaraguan cabinet asked for resignation. The Junta accepted resignations from the ministers of defence, national planning, agricultural development and the economy. Subsequently, military leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front--Humberto Ortega Saavedra and Henry Ruiz--were appointed minister of the armed forces and minister of national planning respectively.

CHILEAN OFFICIAL WARNS AGAINST SOVIET EXPANSION

OW241236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 24 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Santiago, December 23 (XINHUA)--All the world has noted that the Soviet naval force has developed rapidly in the past 20 years and is expanding continuously, stated Eri Solis Qyarzun, director of the Chilean Naval Academy, yesterday.

Addressing a graduation ceremony at the academy, Qyarzun said that Soviet ships are cruising to or from ports throughout the world in service of their hegemonic policy. They openly and cunningly transport materials and arms needed in subversion to those places which the Soviet Union has infiltrated into, he pointed out. He also said, "Russian fishing fleets are operating in all the oceans of the world and would invade the territorial waters of other countries whenever there was an opportunity." He warned against the Soviet attempt to control southern Chile, which is a region of "considerable importance to the Moscow strategists," for control of this region would mean control of the natural sea route between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

DENG YINGCHAO MEETS COLOMBIAN ECONOMIC FIGURES

OW030900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 3 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 3 (XINHUA)--Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here today with an economic circles delegation from Colombia led by Mr. Alejandro Figueroa, vice-chairman of the board of directors of the Bogota bank.

Vice-Chairman Deng extended New Year greetings to the guests from the other shore of the Pacific and spoke highly of the efforts they had made in increasing Sino-Colombian friendship. She hoped that such friendship would grow through the exchange of visits. Mr. Figueroa said that they had deepened their understanding of China's situation in society, economy and other fields during their stay in China. "We will be active promoters of Sino-Colombian friendship after we return home," he added. Hou Tong, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, attended the meeting.

The Colombian guests arrived in Beijing on December 30 after touring Shanghai, Hangzhou and Nanjing. Next day Wang Bingnan, president of the host association, gave a banquet in their honour.

AFP: PRC ENVOY TO MEXICO CONDEMNS U.S., USSR ACTIONS

OW040539 Hong Kong AFP in English 0537 GMT 4 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Mexico, Jan 4 (AFP)--Chinese Ambassador to Mexico Liu Pu Thursday accused the United States and the Soviet Union of endangering world peace through their respective actions in Iran and Afghanistan. "How can the two superpowers speak of disarmament and detente when they accelerate the arms race and fan the most serious conflicts in the world," he said here.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

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LIAO CHENGZHI ADDRESSES NEW YEAR MESSAGE TO OVERSEAS CHINESE

OW030452 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 31 Dec 79 OW

[New Year's message to Overseas Chinese by Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and director of the State Council's office of Overseas Chinese Affairs--read by announcer]

[Text] Overseas Compatriots, Friends: The year 1980 is just around the corner. Let me first extend my warmest season's greetings to you and your relatives. I wish you a happy new year and a prosperous future. We have gone through 1979, a year when the world experienced more turbulence and greater tension, the main source of which is social-imperialism. In foreign affairs, our country has actively carried out its work--holding high the banner of opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace--and we have opened new prospects and achieved remarkable successes. Many major events have occurred in our country's foreign affairs: Premier Hua Guofeng visited seven European and Asian countries; Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping visited Japan and the United States; Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations were established; the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship was signed; our country carried out the self-defense counterattack against the Vietnamese aggressors; and so forth. These are all major events of strategic significance that played a positive role in developing the international situation.

We have surmounted all types of difficulties and properly resettled more than 250,000 Indochinese refugees and victimized Overseas Chinese expelled by the Vietnamese authorities. Our country's friendly relations with various countries of the world have developed rapidly and our international prestige has never been higher. The great accomplishments we have achieved in foreign affairs have not only been helpful for the antihegemonist struggle waged by people of various countries of the world and for the maintenance of world peace but have also created a favorable international situation for our country's socialist modernization.

Our country's internal situation is also fine. At the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee held last December it was decided that, beginning in 1979, the country's work focus would be shifted to socialist modernization. After more than a year's hard work, our country's political and economic situation has greatly improved. We have denounced and settled accounts with the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and have basically smashed their factional set-up. The party's correct line and policies are being implemented on all fronts. Most of the numerous unjust, fake and erroneous cases concocted by Lin Biao and the gang of four have been corrected. Socialist democracy and the socialist legal system are being improved step by step. A lively and vigorous political situation of stability and unity, which the people longed for, has initially been achieved.

Economically, we have resolutely implemented the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy and have formulated a series of new policies that suit the practical situation in our country. Gratifying success and steady progress has been achieved in all work and on all fronts throughout the country.

Our country's Overseas Chinese affairs have also been successfully carried out. A national conference on Overseas Chinese affairs and the Second Congress of Returned Overseas Chinese were held at the end of 1978. Over the past year, Overseas Chinese affairs organizations have been established in most of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and Overseas Chinese federations have been reinstated in many localities.

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Their work has been actively carried out. Like the situation throughout the country, most of the unjust, fake and erroneous cases involving returned Overseas Chinese and Overseas Chinese dependents have been corrected. The party's policies of treating all returned Overseas Chinese and Overseas Chinese dependents equally without discrimination and giving them due consideration according to their individual cases have been warmly received.

Production and construction in Overseas Chinese hometowns are developing continuously and the people's material living standards are gradually improving. A meeting is now being held to discuss the work of Overseas Chinese hometowns and Overseas Chinese federations and to study ways to further implement the party's policies on Overseas Chinese affairs, stimulate the enthusiasm of returned Overseas Chinese and Overseas Chinese dependents and to accelerate and improve production and construction in Overseas Chinese hometowns.

We are adopting measures to build Overseas Chinese farms into agricultural, industrial and commercial complexes in an effort to develop their production and to improve the farm members' living standards as soon as possible. In short, the broad masses of returned Overseas Chinese and Overseas Chinese dependents now have peace of mind, feel the warmth of the motherland and have great confidence in their motherland's future. They are now working hard at their respective posts with the people throughout the country and are contributing to the motherland's four modernizations.

Overseas compatriots, friends, we have achieved some results over the past 3 years and more since the downfall of the gang of four, but we should know that we still have many difficulties and problems to solve. Our national economy is still relatively backward and the people's living standard is not high. We still have to make great efforts to readjust our economy. Bureaucracy is serious in many of our organs and their operations are loaded down with trivial details. We still need some time before we can thoroughly eliminate bad habits. The anarchist trend of thought still has not been thoroughly wiped out for it sometimes displays itself. The gang of four's ultraleft line and the pernicious influence of the ultraleft trend of thought they incited are much more serious than we estimated. They are hampering the implementation of the party's correct policies. Over the past few years, the policy regarding leaving and entering the country by Overseas Chinese, returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Overseas Chinese is being implemented step by step. However, because of our failure to implement this policy, the dependents of some returned Overseas Chinese and their relatives have had to apply to leave the country. We regret this situation. It shows that our work on the Overseas Chinese affairs at home has not been done well.

The patriotic united front of the vast number of patriotic compatriots abroad is expanding and the situation is unprecedentedly good. But we still have not done our work well enough to further expand and consolidate the patriotic united front. We still have not done what we should have done for many kinsmen who have voluntarily become naturalized citizens of their countries of residence. We deeply regret this.

Overseas compatriots, friends, numerous difficulties on our road of advance indeed exist. To surmount these temporary difficulties, we must unite at home and abroad and make common efforts so that our great motherland can advance better and faster on the road of the four modernizations.

Overseas compatriots, friends, the implementation of the four modernizations in China is a new great revolution. The goal of this revolution is to liberate the productive forces or, in other words, develop production. Without the development of production it would be impossible to build a rich and powerful country and improve the people's standard of living. Therefore, all the work of our country must center on modernization from now on. Our overseas compatriots and friends have shown great concern for the four modernizations.

Over the past few years, more and more overseas compatriots and their relatives have returned to visit their kinsmen and sightsee. They are overjoyed with and encouraged by the motherland's achievements. They have made many useful comments and suggestions on construction in their hometowns and the work of the motherland. Their concern for the motherland's modernization reflects their patriotic feeling and greatly inspires the people in the motherland.

Many overseas compatriots ask us: Can China carry out the four modernizations or not? In my opinion, we have the prerequisites for the realization of the four modernizations. Both the subjective and objective conditions are good. We are completely capable of carrying them out. There are four favorable factors:

1. China is a big country abounding in natural wealth. It has abundant resources. In terms of energy resources and mineral deposits, China has almost anything that other countries have. After being developed, these things can become an amazing source of power.

2. Although we have taken many roundabout courses in our work over the past 10 years and more, we have established an independent and relatively complete industrial system and a system of national economy for industrial and agricultural production and for science and technology. In other words, we have built a position from which we can march forward toward the four modernizations.

3. Our Chinese nation is diligent and brave. However, the people's wisdom and talents were not being brought into full play owing to some of our errors, particularly when Lin Biao and the gang of four held sway. At present we vigorously promote the emancipation of our minds. This is aimed at fully developing the Chinese people's wisdom and talent on the basis of the emancipation of their thinking and it is also aimed at arousing the enthusiasm of all the people to serve modernization.

4. We now adopt a correct and open-minded policy on international affairs. Naturally, in realizing the four modernizations, we must rely mainly on our own efforts, on our own hard work, on our own natural resources and on our own foundation. However, it is impossible to achieve our goal without international cooperation. We deeply believe that our present policy to fully utilize the achievements of various countries around the world in science and technology and the possible funds provided by foreign countries will certainly accelerate the development of the four modernizations.

Overseas compatriots, the four modernizations represent the basic interests of our whole nation and all the people in the country. The four modernizations represent the common desire of more than 900 million, close to 1 billion people. This is a great historical trend which has deeply penetrated the minds of the people. No one can resist such a historical trend. This trend is bound to win, because it is the historical trend of the masses.

We already have the above-mentioned four favorable factors. As long as we keep to the socialist road, to the dictatorship of the proletariat, to the leadership of the Communist Party and to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and as long as we work hard together with the Overseas Chinese who live abroad, we will definitely be able to build our motherland into a prosperous and strong socialist nation.

We hope that the broad masses of Overseas Chinese living abroad and their families will make contributions to strengthening their ties of friendship with the government and the people in the countries in which they now live and that they will help to promote economic and cultural development in those countries. We hope that they will observe the laws and decrees of the countries in which they live; promote friendly relations with the people there; help to enhance friendship between China and those countries; strengthen unity on the basis of patriotism; expand the patriotic united front; and make still greater contributions to the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland, and to the reunification of the motherland at an earlier date.

Overseas compatriots, friends, as we are entering the 80's, we look forward to the future--a bright future for our great motherland. At present the people throughout the country are working hard with one heart and one mind, going all out and aiming high for the four modernizations. We are convinced that in 20 years, when we enter the 21st century, an even brighter, modernized socialist China will appear with a magnificent image before the peoples of the world.

In conclusion, I wish you good health and success in work.

KANG SHIEN ADDRESSES CPPCC INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT MEETING

OW281240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 28 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 25 (XINHUA)--China's national economy and the Chinese people's living standards improved during 1979, Kang Shien, vice-premier of the State Council, said today at a meeting attended by representatives of all political parties in China and leading citizens without party affiliation. The meeting, to discuss industry and transport, was called by the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (C.P.P.C.C.) and presided over by Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee.

Vice-Premier Kan Shien said: "Industrial production grows steadily. The targets of the leading products have been reached and the quality has improved. Big increases have been made in the supply of consumer goods and in import and export trade."

Along with wage increase for 40 per cent of office and industrial workers and regional adjustment of wages, the average annual income of urban dwellers increased to 700 yuan as against 662 yuan last year. In the rural areas a peasant's average income rose from 74 yuan last year to 80 yuan. Vice-Premier Kang said: "By the end of this year, 7.5 million urban residents will have been provided with jobs." He said: "This is a result of the readjustment policy which is being carried out without reducing workers or closing down any enterprises."

Some speakers at the meeting said that in the first year of the three-year readjustment period, great achievements had been made but the country still faces many difficulties and the living standards of the people were still low. Tremendous efforts should be made to bring about the four modernizations, the programme under which China is upgrading her agriculture, defence, industry and science and technology.

Hu Juewen, chairman of the China Democratic National Construction Association, said the introduction of up-to-date technology lacked planning and this had caused great waste. Departments of foreign trade and production had failed to cooperate with each other and as a result some export items could not compete in the international market. Due to faulty management of some enterprises, a number of products were unsalable while others could not meet the needs of the market.

Vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, Qian Changzhao, said, development of energy resources should be a top priority. Investment in the power industry and oil-surveys should be increased and the development of the electronic industry should be accelerated.

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LI QIANG COMMENTS ON FOREIGN TRADE POLICIES

OW301640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 30 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 30 (XINHUA)--China will expand foreign trade and import necessary advanced technology in a planned way, absorb foreign funds and expand economic cooperation and technical exchange with other countries, Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang said in an interview in the January issue of CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE. These policies will continue in the three-year period of economic readjustment and in subsequent years, Li Qiang said.

China's importation of advanced technology and equipment is aimed at increasing self-reliance, he noted. The key imports will be for exploiting oil, coal and non-ferrous metal resources and for building power stations. Equipment for the light and textile industries as well as for communications and transport will also be imported.

China intends to increase exports to improve its ability to pay for imports, Li Qiang said. Supplies of raw materials and power needed for the production of export commodities will be guaranteed. The quality of exports will be raised, varieties increased and packaging improved. The current economic readjustment efforts will strengthen the production of textiles and light industrial goods for export, and exports of farm produce and some new industrial products now in demand on the international market will also increase, according to the foreign trade minister.

"At present, foreign economic and trade circles are getting into contact with us to cooperate in co-producing China's export commodities and increase imports from China," Li Qiang said. "This is a very good method. We are willing to cooperate with foreign companies to expand such two-way trade."

Concerning flexible trade practices, Li Qiang stressed that China will go in for compensatory trade, co-production, orders accepted according to customer's designs or materials, and the assembling of goods on commission. He noted that the law on joint ventures involving Chinese and foreign investment, promulgated in July, has been welcomed abroad.

The volume of China's foreign trade--both imports and exports--in 1979 increased substantially over 1978, indicating bright prospects. China is more willing than ever to cooperate with overseas economic and trade circles and to develop trade with other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTER OUTLINES 1980 PLANS

OW040123 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 1 Jan 80 OW

[Recorded talk by Liang Lingguang, minister of light industry]

[Excerpts] Comrades on the Light Industrial Front, I extend greetings to you on New Year's Day of 1980. In 1979, under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council, we implemented the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC and the policy to readjust, consolidate, transform and raise the level of the national economy and we launched the campaign to increase production and practice economy in a deepgoing manner, thereby fulfilling and overfulfilling the state plan with better product quality and more variety. We increased exports by a big margin and fulfilled the state plan to earn profits and foreign exchange.

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The fighting tasks for light industry in 1980 are as follows: 1) the growth rate should be more than 8 percent over last year; 2) exports should be increased; and 3) production, management and construction levels on the light industrial front must be raised.

To complete these tasks, we must pay attention to work in the following fields: 1) it is necessary to make in-depth and sustained efforts to carry out the campaign to increase production, practice economy, and put the product quality and variety above all so as to produce more fine-quality goods; it is also necessary to step up market surveys and produce goods urgently needed by the people, such as bicycles, sewing machines, watches, furniture, leather goods, electric bulbs, printing paper, (?alcoholic beverages), (?dairy products) and clothing; 2) it is necessary to take measures to increase exports and use foreign investment to set up joint enterprises; 3) it is necessary to step up efforts to tap potentials and carry out technical innovation and capital construction; 4) it is necessary to overhaul enterprises and strengthen their management; 5) it is necessary to reinforce work to broaden the sources of income and reduce expenditures; 6) it is necessary to conduct in-depth surveys and map out a long-range plan; and 7) it is necessary to adequately readjust workers' wages and improve the reward system for workers.

Comrades, the year 1980 has arrived. In reviewing our past achievements and looking forward to the future, we must unite and look forward with full confidence for victory under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee, build the four modernizations with one heart and one mind, produce more goods urgently needed by the people and bring about a more prosperous market in our country.

LIGHT, TEXTILE INDUSTRIES TO RECEIVE MORE LOANS IN 1980

OW280846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 28 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 28 (XINHUA)--The People's Bank of China will give 2,000 million yuan in loans next year for expansion of China's light and textile industries, according to Li Baohua, president of the bank. The new measure is in line with China's economic readjustment policy which gives priority to light and textile industries. The proportion of state investment in these industries will be higher in 1980 than this year.

Repayable in three to five years, the bank loans will be used in large part to revamp textile mills and light industrial plants and improve equipment. It is expected that these industries will expand production, turn out better goods and increase the amount for export.

NEW PRICE SYSTEM APPROVED FOR MACHINERY, ELECTRICAL GOODS

OW021818 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0313 GMT 31 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 31 Dec--With the approval of the State Commodity Price Commission, the First Ministry of Machine Building will put into effect a floating system for the prices of 16 types of machinery and electrical goods beginning on 1 January 1980. Under this system, enterprises can reduce prices by as much as 20 percent below that regulated by the ministry. Included in the 16 types of machinery and electrical goods are machine tools, air compressors, high and medium pressure valves, measuring and cutting tools, grinding tools, hydraulic pressure tools, pneumatic tools, hoisting jacks, electric pulleys, instruments, meters and their components, automobile parts, electric welding machines, insulating materials, low pressure electric parts, machine tool power equipment and silicon parts.

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The implementation of the floating system can help overcome the shortcoming of excessive control in management, which has hampered the development of production. Due to various subjective or objective reasons, there has been a great disparity in the cost of the identical products by different factories. Some factories have earned huge profits, others have earned a little, or even suffered deficits. The unified price, which was based on the price equilibrium between the advanced and backward factories, did not allow the advanced factories to use their superiority to expand production and marketing, while the backward factories, which were protected by the unified price, kept their production at the same level for a long time.

Take for instance the 15-mm diameter rotor wet type water meter [yi lun shi shi shui biao 5063 6544 3440 1709 3055 5903] which is manufactured by many factories in the country. The cost of the water meter made by the Ningbo water meter plant is only 18 yuan, but is as high as 28 yuan at other plants. The state unified price for the water meter has been 33 yuan. Because of the high price, the goods are overstocked. Factories with a lower cost of production could not sell the water meters at a reduced price.

The price for the WFD-8A ultraviolet spectrophotometer manufactured by the Tianji optical instrument plant was set by the state at 35,000 yuan in 1973. At present, the actual cost of production is 11,500 yuan. The enterprise repeatedly requested that the price be lowered, but the higher authorities did not approve the request. Because of this high price the enterprise did not receive any orders at the beginning of this year. With the approval of departments concerned, the plant lowered the price to 14,500 yuan and subsequently received orders for 80 sets of such instruments.

The First Ministry of Machine Building holds that the floating system will enable the enterprises with lower costs and better quality to reduce their commodity price and expand their market. The system will also prompt the enterprises with higher costs and inferior quality to take active measures to improve the management, lower the costs and raise quality. The implementation of the floating system will usher the entire machinery and electrical goods manufacturing business into a new era in which enterprises vie with each other in providing more, better and cheaper goods for the people.

FINANCE MINISTRY ISSUES CIRCULAR ON NEW BUDGETARY MEASURE

OW030502 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1155 GMT 31 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 31 Dec--The Ministry of Finance recently issued a circular on a trial measure concerning budget management in the following units: culture, education, public health and administration. The measure provides that these units, beginning in 1980, will be totally responsible for their own budgets--that is they will be able to retain the surpluses in their budgets at the end of the year and will not have to turn them over to the central government. This measure will be conducive to arousing the enthusiasm of the administrative and other units in economizing on their funds and achieving greater results in spending funds.

The circular stipulates that these units may retain the yearend surpluses in their budgets for use in the following year. With the exception of funds for special projects which must be used for the specific purposes, some of the surplus funds allocated primarily to improve working conditions and develop various undertakings may also be used to improve collective welfare or award prizes to individuals. However, such surpluses may not be used to increase wages or to increase expenditures.

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TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENTS MEET 1979 QUOTAS

Railroad Transportation

OW280842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 28 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 28 (XINHUA)--China's railways carried 1,080 million tons of goods by December 26 and met their 1979 target. The figure was 20 million tons more than in the same period of last year. Transportation quotas for coal, oil, grain, cement, timber and other major items were all completed. More than 822 million passengers, five percent over 1978, travelled by rail.

Ocean, Inland Water Transportation

OW270333 Beijing XINHUA in English 0322 GMT 27 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA)--China's ocean shipping and inland water transport departments reported fulfillment of this year's targets, 15 days ahead of schedule for freight handling and 11 days for transport at major harbours. The volume cargo handled was 6.7 percent more than the same period of 1978 and freight transport increased by 7.4 percent. Some major sea ports including Shanghai, Tianjin, Dalian, Huangpu and river ports along the Chang Jiang had met their quotas by December 20. The volume of coal, oil, metallic ore and foreign trade goods transported exceeded the 1979 state quotas.

China's biggest harbour, Shanghai, handled more than 80 million tons of cargo this year, 20 million tons more than last year. This is the third year in a row that tonnage has increased and is due to the upgrading of equipment. A new automatic transport line for unloading coal at one of Shanghai's coal wharfs has raised efficiency fivefold since it went into production in July. Technical improvements at another coal wharf at Qinhuangdao Harbour has doubled the loading and unloading efficiency. Ocean shipping and coastal transport enterprises cut down on freight damage by 69 percent.

Air Transportation

OW211301 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0207 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 20 Dec--China's Civil Aviation Department fulfilled the 1979 state plan 21 days ahead of schedule. Total air cargo and passenger transport and income in 1979 increased by more than 30 percent as compared with 1978. To meet developments in tourism and foreign trade, the Civil Aviation Department opened 14 new domestic air routes and 3 new international air routes and added more than 50 flights in 1979. It also flew some 2,500 sorties on international and tourist charter flights. Air ticket offices in many places have extended their business hours, started ticket and cargo delivery services and set up some additional branches in various cities. Small shops which accept foreign currency have been set up in air terminal buildings in Shanghai, Beijing and Guangzhou and on some international flights. These shops are for the convenience of foreign guests and have earned additional foreign exchange for the state.

Civil aviation personnel have been calling on government organizations, stores and industrial and mining enterprises to solicit air cargo. They also handle air transport of fresh and live products and direct air transport of such products as stuffed ducks from Beijing, mangoes from Yunnan, grapes from Xinjiang and crabs from Jiangsu to Hong Kong and Japan.

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FAMRS FULFILL 1979 GRAIN COLLECTION, PURCHASE TARGET

OW251245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 25 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 25 (XINHUA)--People's communes and state farms in China had delivered and sold 50.144 million tons of grain to the state by December 20, topping the 1979 quota by 2.04 per cent.

Following the 1979 good harvest, the speed of this year's collection of agricultural tax in kind and purchase of surplus grain is the fastest in many years. The 1979 grain collection and purchase period started from April first and will end on March 31 next year. The total amount of grain already collected and purchased by the state was 4.5 million tons more than in the same period of last year.

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF KEY CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

OW302028 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1534 GMT 26 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 26 Dec--With the reducing of a number of projects on the capital construction front, the construction of a number of key projects of advanced technology has been accelerated, according to the sources concerned.

Among these key projects under construction are three chemical fiber complexes that will furnish raw materials for the production of textile goods. They are: The Tianjin general petrochemical fiber plant, the Liaoyang general petrochemical fiber plant and the Sichuan vinylon plant. In the Tianjin general petrochemical fiber plant under construction, three and a half sets of equipment have already been installed, and with the installation of another set scheduled for next year, the plant will be able to make test runs. In the Liaoyang general petrochemical fiber plant, most of the equipment imported from abroad has been installed, one and a half of the plant's three production lines have already begun test runs and the whole project is expected to be practically completed next year. The construction of the Sichuan vinylon plant basically has been completed and the plant is now at the stage of making test runs for commencing operation. The plant has proceeded through the entire technological process and standard products have been turned out. With the completion and commencement of operation of these three plants, plus the Shanghai petrochemical general plant already in operation, the output of China's chemical fiber raw material will be doubled or will be equal to the production of an additional 7 million dan of cotton a year. This will be of great significance for increasing the varieties of textile goods, making the market prosper and solving the people's clothing problem.

Among the key projects closely related to the people's living standards are the Nanjing alkyl benzene plant and the Yantai synthetic leather plant. The former will produce synthetic detergents, and with the completion of this project, China's total detergent output will increase by three-fourths. The major production workshop of the plant has been completed and a test run is scheduled for the second quarter of 1980. The latter will, upon completion, produce 3 million square meters of synthetic leather a year which, if used in making shoes, will turn out 20 million pairs. The project has already commenced and earthwork is underway.

The project of the Shaanxi color television picture tube plant, which will be indispensable for producing color televisions, commenced in April this year. The construction of plant buildings is now in full swing.

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Some of the key projects for which construction is being accelerated are those for energy supply. In the Yanzhou mining area under construction, three pairs of pits have already commenced operation and pit construction in another three places is being accelerated. In the Lianghuai coal base under construction, 70,000 capital construction workers are working day and night. The Gezhouba hydroelectric power station project sees 1979 as its busiest year. So far the construction of the scouring sluice gate and the No 3 ship lock has been completed and concrete work is being done for the no 2 ship lock and the sluice gate projects. The construction workers are striving to pave the way for retaining water in 1980 and commencing power generation in 1981. The Longyangjia hydroelectric power station under construction in Qinghai will be the largest of its kind ever built over the Huanghe river. Now the diversion tunnel project has already been completed, thus creating conditions for water retention and the construction of plant buildings and a big dam on the riverbeds.

The Baoshan iron and steel complex is the first extra large project in China's modernization program. Since the formal commencement of construction in January of this year, noticeable progress has been made in pile driving and ground concrete work. The construction projects of the Jiangxi Dexing copper base and the Guizhou aluminum plant, which will play an important role in developing China's nonferrous metal industry, are also being accelerated.

STATE COUNCIL BUREAU EXONERATES U.S. TRAINED SCIENTISTS

OW280633 Bei,ing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1525 GMT 27 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 27 Dec--The Scientific and Technological Cadres Bureau under the State Council held a meeting today to thoroughly rehabilitate those Chinese scientists who returned to China in the 1950's and later became victims of frameups and false charges at the hands of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The meeting was presided over by Wang Wei [3769 5524], responsible person of the Scientific and Technological Cadres Bureau under the State Council. Du Zhibin [2629 6347 1755], responsible person of the State Council's Scientific and Technological Cadres Bureau, read the exoneration documents.

Speaking at the meeting were Jiang Nanxiang, vice minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission and minister of education; Luo Qingchang, secretary general of the State Council; and Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. They expressed their hope that scientists, teachers, engineers and technical personnel who returned to the country in early years would unite as one and look ahead, continue to carry the glorious heavy burden in the scientific, technological and educational fields during the new Long March to raise the younger generation and strive with one heart and one mind to realize the four modernizations. Chen Rongyao and Huang Baotong, representing Chinese scientists who returned to the country from the United States in the 1950's, pledged that under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee they will work with one heart and coordinate their efforts to make still greater contributions in advancing science, education and economic construction in China.

RENMIN RIBAO FEATURES MODERNIZATION PROPOSALS

OW031220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 3 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 3 (XINHUA)--Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY prominently features a report on some 100 important proposals in 1979 by scientists and technicians for the development of economy, science, culture and education. In an accompanying editorial, the paper says that more than 800 people engaging in theoretical and practical work have also put forward many good proposals on how to use less manpower, materials and money for the most ideal results.

All this shows that the Chinese intellectuals are doing their glorious duties as members of the working class, it notes. Participation in making rationalization proposals by scientists, technicians, workers and other people is a good form of tapping their initiative and creativeness for the modernization programme. Production, technical and management problems that seem difficult to be solved often find solutions in the rationalization proposals made by the masses, the paper points out. It recalls that from 1950 to 1957, 5.99 million rationalization proposals were put forward throughout China, and 2.62 million of them were adopted in helping China's economic development. It urges the young people throughout China to use their brains for the development of economy, science and culture.

RADIO BEIJING DISCUSSES CHINA'S TV SATELLITE PROJECT

OW031303 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW

[Talk by (Xu Zhongming), deputy director of the Institute of broadcast science under the Central Broadcasting Administration]

[Summary] To set up a broadcasting network using TV satellites is a complex engineering project. This project will include TV satellites in the sky, a receiving network, a station to feed programs to the satellites and a remote control station for satellite control from the ground. We must make plans for this engineering project suited to local conditions in China and learn from advanced technology abroad.

First of all, let us talk about the location and frequencies of China's TV satellites. We know that the allocation of radio frequencies to various nations is determined on a first-come, first-serve basis. In other words, a few developed nations have been allowed to use certain frequencies because they used them first and other nations are not allowed to interfere. Thus, the developed nations have taken over many frequencies. This practice is rather unfair. The orbits and frequencies of geosynchronous satellites are also limited. Therefore, in 1977 more than 100 nations held a meeting to allocate the orbits and frequencies needed by various countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and Oceania. Three orbits and 55 frequencies have been allocated to China.

"By using TV satellites, China is able to broadcast three sets of national TV programs covering the whole nation and one set of provincewide TV programs to cover each of its provinces. The location of the satellites should be 62, 82 and 92 degrees east longitude. From our technical point of view, the comparatively ideal location for China's satellite is 92 degrees east longitude if we only plan to use one satellite to cover the whole country."

We believe that the use of the 12 ghz frequency range for China's TV satellite is ideal for the following reasons:

"1--Only this frequency range is able to cover the many channels for use by China's central TV station and the TV stations in various provinces. Otherwise, different frequency ranges must be used separately by China's central TV station and the TV stations in various provinces. Thus, two satellites would have to be launched and two sets of receiving networks would have to be set up, resulting in great waste in research and construction work.

"2--Only this frequency range can be used for individual reception via satellite. In other words, a high-power transmitter can be installed on the satellite to transmit signals--power several hundred times greater than that of an ordinary communications satellite transmitter. Therefore relatively simple receiving equipment can be used. This will make the building of the receiving network fairly inexpensive. It will also make individual reception easier in the future.

"3--Due to the high frequency used, the wavelength will be comparatively short. Therefore, the transmitting antenna on the satellite can be relatively short also. This is conducive to the building and launching of the satellites.

"4--The use of a frequency range shared by many other nations is conducive to technological exchanges and the shared use of equipment. At present, China has already successfully trial-produced the receiving equipment within this frequency range to receive a signal from a satellite."

Another issue we would like to discuss is the form of reception and the scale of the receiving network. Japan, West Germany and northern European countries promote individual reception in developing TV satellites. In other words, each family can buy a set of antennas and a converter to watch various TV programs from the satellite. China is a developing country. It is impractical to develop individual reception right from the beginning.

"Another form of reception is 'receive and relay'; that is, to launch a TV satellite with a medium-power transmitter and set up many receiving stations throughout the country. The TV signals which are received can be retransmitted by use of low power transmitters so that people nearby can watch the programs. Thus, whoever has a TV set can watch the programs without incurring additional expense for viewing TV programs via satellite. Through use of this form, TV reception can also be improved. Our urgent task is to make sure that all people throughout the country can watch TV. We should make use of this form of 'receive and relay' to popularize one set of programs first. This is aimed at 'growing something out of nothing.' Later we can increase our programs and further develop our project on this basis. This is a more feasible measure suited to the actual conditions in China."

"To broadcast a set of TV programs, we need to build tens of thousands of receiving stations. It is estimated that receiving equipment with a small 50-watt transmitter and a 50-meter high antenna can cover a radius of 8 kilometers. The cost of setting up such a station is only 40,000-50,000 yuan. By using this method, we can quickly solve our program and help the majority of people in China enjoy TV. This method is feasible both technically and economically."

After the satellite is launched, more than 20 hours of programs can be broadcast daily. Most of the time can be used to broadcast educational programs. In the evening, good local programs can also be broadcast to all parts of the country by means of video tape recorders and microwave relay stations. The use of TV broadcasts via satellite has a bright future in China, where the territory is vast, the people are living in more concentrated localities and the ground TV broadcast network has not yet been completed.

Although China began developing TV broadcasting some 20 years ago, the number of people who can watch TV with good reception is still limited. The TV reception in many regions is still very poor. It will take a long time for us to build the TV receiving network in an ordinary way.

"Everyone is interested in when TV reception via satellite will be possible. Technically speaking, the design of this engineering project and the assembly, checkout and launch of the satellite will take about 3 to 4 years. Before the launch of the satellite, it is necessary to complete the construction of the first group of receiving and relaying stations, the station for feeding programs to the satellite and the remote control station for satellite control."

After the TV broadcast via satellite actually begins, programs can then be enriched and the power of the transmitter on the satellite increased. Thus, additional receiving equipment can be made simpler and cheaper so as to gradually achieve the goal of individual reception at a later date.

TV reception via satellite can also create the conditions for promoting a color TV network of high quality. It will also play a significant role in raising the scientific and cultural standards of the people and promoting the modernization of the nation. At present the comrades engaged in developing this project are working hard in order to achieve this magnificent goal of propagating TV programs via satellites.

OFFICIALS ATTEND MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR CCP MEMBER, SCHOLAR

Service for Zhang Xiuyan

OW280619 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1432 GMT 25 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 25 December--Comrade Zhang Xiuyan [1428 4423 1484], member of the Standing Committee of the 4th CPPCC National Committee and assistant to the director of the former supervisory department, passed away on 23 December 1968 at the age of 67, the victim of frameup and persecution by Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and that adviser [presumably Kang Sheng]. A memorial service for Comrade Zhang Xiuyan was held this morning at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery of Fallen Revolutionaries.

Wreaths were presented by the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, the CPPCC National Committee, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, the United Front Work Committee of the CCP Central Committee, the All-China Women's Federation, the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, the Beijing Municipal People's Government, the Hebei provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the Baxian County CCP and revolutionary committees. Wreaths were also sent by Comrades Chen Yun, Wang Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Hu Yaobang, Nie Rongzhen, Peng Zhen, Cai Chang, Liao Chengzhi, Bo Yibo, Yao Yilin, Song Renqiong, Kang Keqing, Wang Shoudao, Liu Lantao and Li Weiha. More than 400 people attended the memorial service, including Deng Yingchao, Peng Zhen, Bo Yibo and Song Renqiong, responsible persons of departments concerned and Comrade Zhang Xiuyan's friends in Beijing. Kang Keqing, chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, presided over the memorial service. Yao Yilin, vice premier of the State Council, delivered a memorial speech.

Comrade Yao Yilin said: Comrade Zhang Xiuyan was a tested proletarian fighter and a fine CCP member. She was a native of Baxian County, Hebei Province. She accepted progressive ideas and engaged in revolutionary activities under the direct influence of Comrade Li Dazhao, pioneer of the Chinese Communist movement, during the first revolutionary civil war period. She joined the CCP in 1927. In 1945, she became an official delegate to the Seventh CCP National Congress. During the Great Cultural Revolution, Comrade Zhang Xiuyan became a victim of a vicious frameup at the hands of Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and that adviser, experienced untold suffering and died without clearing her name. The party Central Committee has now thoroughly rehabilitated Comrade Zhang Xiuyan and restored her political honor.

Comrade Yao Yilin said: Comrade Zhang Xiuyan was loyal to the party and the people during the new democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and socialist construction. She diligently studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, implemented the party's line and policies resolutely, worked hard and led a plain life. She united with fellow comrades, maintained close ties with the masses, worked tirelessly for the people and dedicated her life to the cause of the Chinese people's liberation and the great communist cause.

Service for He Sijing

OW041321 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1537 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 3 December--Comrade He Sijing, professor first class of the Chinese People's University and noted Chinese scholar, died on 14 April 1968 at the age of 72 due to ruthless persecution by the ultraleft line advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

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A memorial service was held for him at the auditorium of Beijing's Babaoshan Cemetery of Fallen Revolutionaries on 3 December.

Wreathes were sent by Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Wang Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Hu Yaobang and Peng Zhen. Wreathes were also sent by the State Council, Legal Commission of the NPC Standing Committee, Organizational and Propaganda Departments of the CCP Central Committee, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Education, the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, the Chinese People's University, the Zhongshan University, and the Yuhang County CCP Committee.

The memorial meeting was attended by Wang Zhen, Hu Yaobang, Xiao Jinguang, Song Renqiong, Wang Kunlun, Huang Huoqing, Hu Qiaomu, Qiang Nanxiang, Lin Hujia and Cheng Fangwu. Also present were workers from the fields of education, theory, foreign affairs, law and translation and friends and relatives of Comrade He Sijing, totaling 400 persons.

The meeting was presided over by Comrade Wang Shen and the eulogy was delivered by Cheng Fangwu, principal of the Chinese People's University. The eulogy said: Born in Yuhang County of Zhejiang Province, Comrade He Sijing began to participate in the revolutionary activities led by the party in February 1927 and joined the CCP in 1932. After arriving in Yanan in 1938, he served as professor at the Anti-Japanese Military and Political University, researcher at the translation and editorial section of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, head of the Law Department of the Yunnan University, and responsible member of the Yanan modern philosophy society. He participated in the Seventh National Congress of the CCP in 1945 as an alternate member. As a legal adviser to the CCP delegation, he accompanied Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai to the talks between the nationalist and communist parties in Chongqing. During the liberation war, he served as the deputy chief of the judicial group under the General Office of the CCP Central Committee and a member of the Central Law Committee. After nationwide liberation, he served as a professor at Beijing University, a department chief of the Chinese People's University, a member of the Central Law Committee, a special member of the Foreign Ministry and a standing member of the Board of Directors of the Political and Judicial Society.

The eulogy continued: Comrade He Sijing was an outstanding member of the CCP who made tremendous achievements in disseminating Marxism-Leninism and training China's cadres for political, judicial and theoretical work.

The eulogy said: For many years, Comrade He Sijing translated and published Karl Marx's "Critique of the Gotha Programme," "The Poverty of Philosophy," "Manuscript on Economy-Philosophy" and "On Comprehensive Technical Education" and Engels' "An Outline Critique of National Economy." He also translated and published such works as "On War" by German military strategist Clausewitz, and "Critique of Law and Philosophy" and "Major Logic" by Hegelian.

The eulogy concluded by saying: Comrade He Sijing's life was one devoted to the revolution, one of militancy and of selfless struggle for the cause of liberation of the Chinese proletariat. His death was a colossal loss to the theoretical front of our party.

CHEN XILIAN ATTENDS BEIJING MEETING ON OLYMPIC GAMES

OW201052 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1551 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 December--A mobilization meeting on participating in the Olympic Games was jointly held at the Beijing Stadium on the afternoon of 18 December by the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, the All-China Sports Federation and the China Olympic Committee. The meeting called on Chinese athletes and coaches to mobilize immediately and speed up their preparations for China's participation in the 1980 Olympic games.

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More than 4,000 athletes, coaches and other physical culture workers attended. They warmly congratulated the Chinese gymnastics, women's volleyball and men's basketball teams on their recent outstanding achievements in a number of international contests.

The meeting was chaired by Wang Meng, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and addressed by Xu Yinsheng and Rong Gaotang, vice ministers of the commission. In his speech, Comrade Rong Gaotang said: With the China Olympic Committee's legitimate rights in the International Olympic Committee restored, our country's physical culture has entered a new period in the world sports arena. The people throughout the country and many of our foreign friends expect that the Chinese athletes will give full play to their abilities in the 1980 Olympic Games. Vice Premier of the State Council Chen Xilian attended and addressed the meeting.

PANG YI ATTENDS OPENING OF 'CHEN YI CUP' TOURNAMENT

OW170732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 17 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA)--The first annual "Chen Yi Cup" Weiqi invitational tournament started at the Beijing Stadium here yesterday morning, with 40 senior "go chess" enthusiasts over the age of 55 participating in the opening matches. Vice-Premier Pang Yi, the current honorary president of the Chinese Weiqi Association, watched the matches with Wang Meng, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and challenged Chen Yi's son, Chen Xiaolu, to a game.

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES HONGQI SEMIMONTHLY TABLE OF CONTENTS

HK311033 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 79 p 5 HK

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[Text] Article by Mao Zedong: "Forewards to Two Rural Investigation Reports";
Speech by Zhou Enlai: "On Several Questions Concerning Our Policies Toward Nationalities --Speech on 4 August 1957 at the Qingdao Forum on Nationalities Work";
Article by Zhao Ziyang: "Study New Conditions and Implement the Principle of Readjustment in an All-Round Way";
Article by our commentator: "Practice Economy, Increase Production and Open All Avenues";
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Article by Xiong Pu: "Advice From Others May Help Overcome One's Shortcomings";
Article by Lin Zongtang: "Spears, Canoes, Tanks and Steamships--A Brief Talk on the Role Old Equipment Plays in the Four Modernizations".
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Article by Liu Da: "Rectify Our Understanding of Intellectuals";
Article by Deng Xuehu: "The Intellectual's Role in the New Long March".
Theoretical Research
Article by Xu Junji and Zhou Zhiliang: "The Source and Manifestation of Revisionism".
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Article by Shi Hua: "Give Real and Not False Rein to Our Energies";
Sculpture [diao su 7171 1043] by Fu Tianchou and others: "Chairman Mao Zedong, Vice Chairman Zhou Enlai and Commander-in-Chief Chu De".
Excerpts of two articles contributed by readers.

CORRECTION TO PLA GUIDELINES FOR POLITICAL WORK

The following corrections to the item entitled "PLA Issues Guidelines for Political Work in 1980" published in the 2 January People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, pp L15-L18:

Page L 17, three, last line make read: ... beginning to end. 4. Efforts must be ...

JING WEIQING'S ACTIVITIES 19 DECEMBER REPORTED

Speech on Social Order

HK211248 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] On the morning of 18 December, the Jiangxi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a mobilization rally in the Jiangxi cinema theater on tidying up the cities' social order. The rally mobilized cadres of the provincial and Nanchang municipal organs and the masses to actively go into action, strengthen the socialist legal system, strike blows at the criminals' sabotage activities, tidy up social order, further consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity and defend the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

Those attending the mobilization rally included cadres of provincial and municipal organs, representatives of PLA units stationed in the province and representatives of factories and other enterprises, some 4,000 people altogether. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, including Jiang Weiqing, Yang Shangkui, Bai Dongcai, Ma Jikong, Liu Junxiu, Di Sheng, (Liu Zhonghou), (Wu Ping), Xin Junjie, Zhang Lixiong, Wang Zhaorong and Zhao Zhijian; and responsible persons of the Jiangxi Military District and the infantry school of the Fuzhou PLA units, including Yang Shangkun, (Wang Mingde) and (Dong Chao), also attended. Others attending were Zhong Ping, Lai Shaoyao, Pan Shiyan, He Shikun and Shen Haning, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; and responsible comrades of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees; the Nanchang Garrison and the provincial and municipal public security bureaus, procuratorates and people's courts.

Xin Junjie presided over the rally. Jiang Weiqing spoke at the rally, saying: "Under the guidance of the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and 2d session of the 5th NPC, the political and economic situation in our province, like that in the whole country, is very good." He went on to say: "In such a good political and economic situation, the situation of social order throughout the province is also generally good. However, we must see that due to the 10-years of sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four, many problems and difficulties still exist on our road of advance. Factors of instability also exist in a few places and units, particularly in this period. Social order in the cities is comparatively chaotic and criminal activities have run rampant. This is salient problem. These criminals have formed cliques to commit theft, robbery, house-breaking, rape and murder. They have stopped at nothing in doing evil. They have even insulted women on busy streets. The masses have strongly opposed these actions and demanded that the criminals be severely punished. We must take resolute measures to enforce the law and discipline, strike stern blows at the criminals, protect people's safety and defend the smooth progress of the four modernizations."

Jiang Weiqing pointed out: "Although the counterrevolutionary political influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four was basically smashed, their elements and remnants who have escaped unpunished have not stopped their activities. The pernicious influence of their ultraleftist line is still poisoning some people. This is a fundamental reason for the existence of the current comparatively chaotic social order. In the past, under the pretext of having the banner of opposing capitalist roaders, some criminals closely followed the gang of four's company to create disturbances. Now, with the excuse of waving the banner of striving for democracy and freedom, they are again playing the same old trick of the gang of four in a vain attempt to disrupt social order and seize power amid the chaos. Some people who dislike our society, dislike our aspiration for stability and unity and dislike the achievements in the four modernizations, have made a stormy sea stormier in favor of the criminals. Reactionaries abroad and at home have pinned their hopes on a handful of counterrevolutionaries and other criminals. In this situation, some criminals have committed crimes in a big way. This is surely an objectively existing reaction to class struggle.

We must continue to criticize and eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, overcome and correct the leftist trend and avoid a relaxation and weakening of class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only by correctly carrying out class struggle and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat can we guarantee stability and unity and the four modernizations."

Jiang Weiying said: "Under the influence of anarchism and factionalism incited by Lin Biao and the gang of four, the trend which is now worthy of attention is that some people want only democracy but not centralism, discipline and dictatorship. It has even developed to the extent that they allow more freedom for the bourgeoisie and, under the pretext of waving the banner of democracy, get people together to create disturbances, carry out political frame-ups, disrupt social order and sabotage normal work and production order. These are absolutely not allowed. Fostering democracy must be subordinated to stability, unity, the four modernizations and the fundamental interests of the party and people. The organs of dictatorship must carry out their duty to handle all deeds in opposing democracy and socialism according to law."

Jiang Weiying continued: "In view of the fact that order in the cities is now comparatively chaotic and criminal activities have run rampant, the provincial CCP committee has decided to carry out a struggle to strike blows at criminal activities in the cities and to tidy up social order. First, we must concentrate our forces on tidying order in Nanchang Municipality and other cities. This is an urgent task facing us. We must strike blows at the active criminals who endanger people's safety and sabotage social order. That is to say, we must strike blows at murderers, robbers, rapists, arsonists and other criminals who seriously sabotage social order. We must resolutely smash the cliques which violate law and commit crimes. We must smash their lairs. We must severely punish the archcriminals of the criminal cliques, habitual offenders and aiders and abettors. The public security organs, procuratorates and people's courts must correctly use the weapon of law and on the basis of facts and law step up the handling of offenders in serious robbery and rape cases, which have been cracked but not judged."

In conclusion, Jiang Weiying said: "In this struggle, party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership, include the issues of upholding social order and consolidating and developing stability and unity in the agenda of the party committees and grasp them as a major matter in the period of readjusting the national economy."

Jiang Weiying called on the province to commend those who actively struggle against criminals, uphold social order and defend the four modernizations.

Attendance at Opera

HK240802 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] "Cha-Tong-Xi-Zhu", a traditional satirical comedy performed by Ganzhou Prefecture's (Cai Cha) Opera Troupe, has been made into a color film by the Shanghai film studio. The opera troupe recently returned to Jiangxi. It put on a report-back performance on the evening of 18 December in a provincial theater. "Watching the performance were Jiang Weiying, responsible comrade of the provincial CCP committee; and (Yu Ming), (Li Zhen), (Fang Tao), (Chen Yingsu) and (Huang Zhongming), responsible comrades of the parties concerned."

Prior to the performance, Comrade Jiang Weiying and major performers had a cordial conversation in a lounge. After the performance, Comrade Jiang Weiying and other responsible comrades received all the performers on the stage and praised them for giving a brilliant performance. They also had a group photo taken to mark the occasion. The comedy vividly depicts its distinct theme: "The elite are most ignorant; the lowly are most intelligent."

FURTHER ON JIANG WEIQING'S WORK REPORT TO CONGRESS

HK240634 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] In his government work report made at the second session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee, Comrade Jiang Weiqing said: "Since the 1st session of the 5th provincial people's congress more than a year ago and particularly since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP central committee, the political and economic situation of this province has further developed and adhered to the orientation expected by the people. A political situation of stability and unity has already emerged. The national economy has achieved a relatively quick rehabilitation and development through readjustment. All types of work are currently getting onto the track that centers around economic construction. These excellent conditions in all fields have not been seen for many years."

Comrade Jiang Weiqing added: "This province suffered a serious drought last year which had not been seen for 100 years. However, this province managed to reap a good agricultural harvest. The province's 1978 grain output increased by 3.4 percent compared with 1977, thus topping the highest level in history." Compared with 1977, the output of fats and oils in 1978 increased by 2.5 percent, the amount of pigs on hand by 4.5 percent and the output of sugarcane by 61 percent. This year this province reaped bumper harvests of spring crops, early rice and late rice. "It is estimated that the province's 1979 grain output may reach over 24 billion jin." The province's industrial crops, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations, fishery and commune and brigade enterprises have all achieved a relatively great rehabilitation and development. It is estimated that the average income of every peasant from collective distribution this year may increase by some 15 yuan as compared with last year. "The province's 1978 industrial output value increased by 16.1 percent compared with 1977. Of the 60 major types of industrial products, 52 types registered increases compared with 1977." The province overfulfilled its 1978 industrial profit plan by 12.7 percent. "It is estimated that the province's 1979 industrial output value may increase over 9.5 percent as compared with 1978 and the province's 1979 labor productivity may increase by some 9 percent as compared with 1978." This province has won initial success in conducting experiments in expanding the self-management rights of 34 selected enterprises. "The province's 1978 revenue increased by 52.75 percent compared with 1977, thus topping the highest level since the founding of the PRC. With regard to the purchase and sale of commodities in 1978, the province's total purchases and sales increased by over 7 percent and 11 percent, respectively, compared with 1977." This province overfulfilled the 1978 plans for selling grain to the state and putting grain in storage. "It is estimated that this province may overfulfill its 1979 state plan for revenue. This province has already overfulfilled its 1979 plans for the requisitioning of grain, selling of surplus grain to the state and purchasing of fats and oils. The province's 1979 purchasing volumes of pigs and eggs have topped the highest levels in history. It is estimated that the province's total purchases and sales of commodities in society in 1979 may increase by 15.7 percent compared with 1978. There has been a relatively big increase in the urban and rural people's saving and deposits and our foreign trade work has developed relatively quickly. Our people's living conditions have been improved on the basis of rehabilitating and developing production." "To gradually solve urban housing problems, this province has increased its investments in housing construction. The residential construction area for 1978 and 1979 amounts to 1.7 million square meters. By the end of October, this province found jobs for over 120,000 unemployed."

"After reviewing the achievements scored by all fronts over the past 22 months, Comrade Jiang Weiying noted: Our achievements have not come easily. The development of the excellent situation has fully proven that the lines, principles, policies and measures formulated and adopted by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC are correct. This has also fully proven that the Jiangxi people who always promote their glorious revolutionary tradition have put in a lot of hard work and made great contributions to quickening the pace of realizing this province's socialist modernization. After reviewing the great achievements we have scored, we fully believe that it is correct to uphold the four basic principles and that we are bound to successfully realize the four modernizations."

Statements on Provincial Development

HK250822 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 79 HK

[Excerpts] In his provincial revolutionary committee work report delivered at the second session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress, Comrade Jiang Weiying stressed: In developing agricultural production at high speed, we must correctly and fully implement the principles of simultaneously developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries, and of taking grain as the key link, insuring all-round development, acting in the light of local conditions and achieving suitable concentration, resolutely change the agricultural economic structure of concentrating on one product, and allow all of Jiangxi's features of 60 percent mountains, 10 percent water and 20 percent farmland to make the greatest contributions to the four modernizations. We must do well in mapping out the plans for the Poyang Lake and Jitai basin commodity grain bases, put action on a sound basis, speed up construction, and strive to increase the sown area of industrial crops from the current 7.4 percent of the total crop area to over 10 percent within 2 or 3 years, and also continuously increase yields and commodity percentage. We must work hard to properly build up the north Jiangxi cotton base, the south Jiangxi sugarcane base, tea bases in Wuyuan and Xiushui counties, jute bases in Jishui and Yukiang counties, tangerine bases in Nanfeng, Xingan, Xumu and Xinfeng counties, aquatic product bases in the Poyang Lake area, and vegetable bases in the suburban areas of municipalities. We must lay stress on building up timber forest bases, mainly of China firs, and woody oil bases, mainly of tea oil and tong oil. The province must afforest 10 million mu of barren hills in the next 3 years, and also plant trees as quickly as possible in all possible places, including mountains, plains, the sides of roads and rivers, and around houses. We must continue to vigorously develop the raising of pigs and poultry and gradually set up animal husbandry bases.

There must be a great development of the commune and brigade enterprises. During the period of economic readjustment, their value of output should reach more than 35 percent of the total value of output of the three-level economy in the rural areas.

It is necessary to maintain long-term stability of the party's rural policies and rapidly eliminate the fears of some of the masses that policies will often change. We must stabilize the system of the people's communes with three-level ownership and the production team as the basis. We must respect the production teams' right of self-determination, and implement the principles of distribution according to work, more pay for more work, and equal pay for equal work for both sexes. We must affirm and constantly perfect all production responsibility systems and management methods which are effective in developing agricultural production in an all-round way and consolidating the collective economy and are supported by the cadres and peasants. While consolidating and developing the collective economy, we must encourage and support the peasants to raise pigs, cattle, goats, rabbits, poultry and so on, and to engage in domestic sideline occupations.

The basic demands on readjusting industry put forward by Comrade Jiang Weiqing's work report were: Carry out restructuring of industry, and increase the proportion of the light and textile industries; lay stress on solving the contradiction of electric power shortage; actively develop handicrafts, the fuel and building materials industries, and transport and communications; carry out successful readjustment as quickly as possible within the machine building, metallurgical, chemical and light industry enterprises; base our work on the existing foundation, go all out to tap potentials, vigorously grasp economic results, improve product quality, increase variety, and strive to increase production of products which sell well, to meet the needs of the markets at home and abroad; increase profit levels, increase revenue, and lay the foundation for future rapid development of industrial production.

Comrade Jiang Weiqing pointed out: Vigorously developing the light and textile industries is the main task in Jiangxi's economic readjustment. During the readjustment, production in these industries should increase by over 10 percent each year, so that the proportion of light industry in the whole of industry will rise from last year's 43.9 percent to over 48 percent. We should also strive to raise it to 50 percent.

Jiang Weiqing pointed out: Solving as rapidly as possible the contradiction of shortage of electric power is the urgent demand of developing industry and the entire national economy. Under the state's unified plans, we must formulate short-term and long-term plans and effective policies for solving the energy problem, and adopt positive measures in construction, increasing production and practicing economy to insure that the shortage of electric power is eased to a very great extent during the period of readjustment. We must lay stress on saving energy, strengthen management over the consumption of electricity, adopt the necessary economic measures and set up strict methods of rewards and fines. We must wage resolute struggle against waste of electricity. We must make planned and economic consumption of electricity a regular and systematic affair. According to their local resources, all places should also develop small hydroelectric stations or small thermal power stations, use surplus heat to generate electricity, and help factories to make their own generator sets.

Comrade Jiang Weiqing pointed out: At present about 20 percent of the province's industrial production capacity has not been brought into play. In addition one third of units have not reached their previous best levels in production quality and input consumption. The profitability provided by industrial enterprises is 41 percent below the highest level recorded. This shows that there are indeed great potentials to be tapped in the province's industrial production. We must make very great efforts in this respect.

Comrade Jiang Weiqing proposed: We must resolutely shorten the capital construction front. He said: This year we have taken initial stock of the province's capital construction projects and have decided to halt or delay 19 percent of them, cutting investment by one third. However, the capital construction front is still too long and its scale is still too great, exceeding the province's current financial and material possibilities. During the readjustment period, the province's stress in capital construction will be laid on agriculture, the light and textile industries, the fuel and power industries, and facilities for daily life and culture.

Report Approved

HK280840 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 79 HK

[Resolution on approving the work report of the Jiangxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee as adopted by the 2d session of the 5th Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress on 27 December 1979]

[Excerpts] The second session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress has approved the work report made by Comrade Jiang Weiqing on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee. A political situation of stability and unity has already emerged in this province. The national economy has achieved a relatively quick rehabilitation and development. The excellent situation of all fronts has not been seen for many years. The session is pleased with the work of the provincial revolutionary committee.

Economic Plans Approved

HK281236 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 79 HK

[Resolution on approving a report on the implementation of the economic plans in 1978 and 1979 and the initial arrangements for 1980 and a report on the 1978 financial closing, the state of implementation of the 1979 budget and the 1980 budgetary estimate as adopted by the 2d session of the 5th Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress on 27 December 1979]

[Excerpt] The 2d session of the 5th Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress has approved a report on the implementation of the national economic plans in 1978 and 1979 and the initial arrangements for 1980 made by Comrade (Wang Shijian), vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and director of the provincial planning committee. It was also approved a report on the 1978 financial closing, the state of implementation of the 1979 budget and the 1980 budgetary estimate as made by Comrade (Wang Zhongfa), director of the provincial finance bureau.

The session noted: This province has done well in implementing the national economic plans in 1978 and 1979 and the financial conditions in that period have been fine. The results show clearly that since the smashing of the gang of four and particularly since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the second session of the 5th NPC, this province's governments at all levels have conscientiously implemented the party Central Committee's line, principles and policies, thus achieving a relatively quick rehabilitation and development of the national economy through readjustment. This province's economic work has therefore achieved relatively remarkable success.

Officials Elected

HK280845 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 79 HK

[Excerpts] The 2d session of the 5th Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress completed all items on its agenda with complete success and concluded victoriously on the afternoon of 27 December. On the afternoon of 27 December, the 2d session of the 5th provincial people's congress held a plenum in the "1 August" auditorium. Comrade Ma Jikong, standing chairman of the Presidium of the plenum, presided over the plenum. Sitting on the rostrum were Jiang Weiqing, Yang Shangkui, Bai Dongcai, Liu Junxiu, Gu Jiguang, Xin Junjiu, (Wu Ping), (Du Zhao), (Wang Shuheng), (Wang Shufeng), (Li Keshi), (Man Hua), (Sun Yongjiu), (Yang Yongfeng), (Mu Xian), (Liang Jianguo) and (Zhang Jingchen), standing chairmen of the presidium. The session elected Yang Shangkui as chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress and Liu Junxiu, Li Yizhang, Luo Mengwen, (Zhang Yuqing), (Ye Changgeng), (Li Fangyuan), (Xu Min), (female), Gu Jiguang and (Ji Xianghuang) as vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress.

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The following were elected members of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial people's congress: (Wan Zhaoxiang) (female), (Wan Shangying), (Ma Tingshi), (Wang Guozhang), (Niu Hezhi), (Xuan Guoting), (Liu Zhen), (Liu Dai), (Liu Jiufeng), (Liu Tianlang), (Jiang Shanxiang), (Yan Dong), (Yan Yifei), (Lin Youxiu) (female), (Yang Xuezhai), (Yang Shufen) (female), (Wu Boying), (Wu Botian), He Shikun, (He Tingzhi), (Zhang Chuangohu), (Zhang Quanzhong), (Zhang Shumin), (Chen Zhicheng), (Gu Qiyu), (Zhou Hanzheng) (female), (Hu Jufen) (female), (Hu Xianya), (Xue Zhuoyu) (female), (Miao Hesheng), (Gao Xuemin) (female), (Gao Kenliang), (Guo Qingsheng), (Guo Qingshi), (Tu Chuanggui), (Huang Yuanqing), (Huang Liangsheng), (Huang Qiandu), (Peng Guangxian), (Peng Zhenqing), (Lei Xianhua) (female), (Liao Shaoyi), (Pan Fengxia) (female), Pan Shiyan and (Xu Lanxiang) (female).

The plenary session elected Bai Dongcai as governor of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government and Fu Yutian, Wang Shixian, Wang Zhaorong, Li Shizhang, (Xu Qin), (Zhang Guozhen), (Fang Xian) and (Liang Kaitian) as vice governors of the provincial people's government. It also elected Liu Bin as president of the Jiangxi Provincial Higher People's Court. The plenary session co-opted Bai Dongcai as a delegate to the Fifth National NPC.

A total of 1,111 delegates attended the plenary session. All members of the second session of Fourth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee and responsible persons of all provincial departments concerned attended the plenary session as nonvoting delegates.

NANJING BARS BIG-CHARACTER POSTERS ON 'WEST WALL'

OWO40106 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Jan 80 GW

[Text] The Nanjing Municipal Revolutionary Committee recently held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting during which it decided to bar the placing of big-character posters on the "West Wall" of the Dongfeng theater on Nanjing's Zhongshannan Road.

The comrades attending the meeting pointed out that since the "West Wall" was turned into a location for posting big-character posters, some people have put up posters appealing to higher authorities to solve their personal problems, offering their suggestions to leading organs or voicing their criticism against them. But a small number of people, with ulterior motives in mind, have put up posters spreading rumors to create trouble or framing up false charges against other people or even continually disseminating reactionary remarks and statements. These people completely negated the four fundamental principles, disrupted social order and undermined the political situation of stability and unity. Very dissatisfied with these acts, the masses of people strongly urged the people's government to adopt appropriate measures against this behavior.

The comrades attending the meeting noted that it was necessary to resolutely struggle against tendencies toward anarchism, extreme individualism and bourgeois liberalization and to punish according to the law those who disrupted social order and undermined the socialist legal system. The comrades agreed that, taking into consideration the actual conditions of Nanjing and the demands of the masses of cadres and people, in the future the posting of big-character posters should be banned on the "West Wall" and along other roads and public places, that those people who wish to use big-character posters to make known their criticism, suggestions and demands can do so in designated places in their own units and that if there are problems that involve other units, it is permitted to inform the units concerned or inform higher levels of the matter. The Nanjing Municipal Revolutionary Committee has issued a notice regarding this.

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PRC
EAST REGION

SHANDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ELECTS LEADERS

OW300620 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 26 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Jinan, 26 Dec--The second session of the Fifth Shandong Provincial People's Congress has elected and decided on the responsible personnel for Shandong Province. The namelist is as follows:

Standing Committee chairman of the provincial people's congress: Zhao Lin; Standing Committee vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress: Liu Binglin, Zhao Feng, Zhang Ye, Li Yuang [2621 0059 2491], Xu Jianchun (female), Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Yang Jieren, Zhu Benzhen, Zhang Fugui, Zeng Chengkui, Zhou Ahijun and Wang Jiechen. [3769 2212 5256];

Governor: Su Yiran; vice governors: Qin Hezhen, Wang Zhongyin, Xu Leijian, Song Yimin, Liu Peng, Zhang Jingtao, Zhu Qimin [2612 1142 3046], Zheng Zijiu [6774 1311 0036] Liu Xianzhi, Liu Zhongqian, and Ding Fangming [0002 2455 2494];

President of the provincial people's higher court: Wang Baomin.

SHANGHAI ELECTS LEADERS OF PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, OTHERS

OW032104 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1719 GMT 31 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 31 Dec--The second session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress has elected and decided on the working personnel in charge of Shanghai Municipality. The namelist is as follows:

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress: Yan Youmin; vice chairmen: Zhong Min [6945 3046], Zhang Chengzong, Di Jingxian [3695 2529 5980], Su Buqing, Wang Tao [3769 3447], Liang Guobin, Liu Jingji, Wu Ruolan (female), Zhou Gucheng and Li Peinan [2621 1014 0589].

Shanghai municipal mayor: Peng Chong; deputy mayors: Wang Yiping, Han Zheyi, Chen Jinhua, Zhao Xingzhi, Yang Shifa, Zhao Zukang, Wang Jian, Chen Zonglie, Yang Kai, Pei Xianbai, Yang Ti [2799 1029]. President of the Shanghai Municipal Higher People's Court: Guan Zizhan [7070 1311 1455].

BRIEFS

ZHEJIANG HOG PRODUCTION--As of 14 December, 10.09 million hogs had been procured in Zhejiang Province, the first time procurement of hogs in the province broke the 10 million head mark. As of November this year, the number of hogs in stock in Zhejiang Province was 66.11 million head, a net increase of 2.76 million over the beginning of the year. As of 10 December, 7.2 million head of hogs has been slaughtered in the province, and 2.16 million had been exported or supplies to other provinces, representing an increase of 55.9 percent and 111 percent respectively over the same period last year. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 15 Dec 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG TEA PRODUCTION--In 1979, the 58 tea-producing countries in Zhejiang Province produced a total of 1.27 million dan of tea, about 10 percent higher than 1978 output. The present tea production of Zhejiang Province accounts for about one-fourth of China's total. Counties with annual tea production exceeding 50,000 dan include Shengxian, Shaoxing, Zhuji, Xinchang, Linan, Chunan and Yuhang. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 16 Dec 79 OW]

DATE

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

P 1

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

TEXT

GUANGDONG CPPCC SESSION ENDS 27 DEC

HK031025 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 79 p 1 HK

[Excerpts] The 2d session of the 4th Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Committee victoriously concluded on 27 December after being in session for 13 days. Responsible provincial CCP committee Comrades Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Liu Tianfu, Li Jianzhen, Yin Linping, Huang Jingbo and Xiong Fei attended the closing ceremony.

The session unanimously approved a resolution which pointed out: The united front in our country has entered a new stage of historical development in the wake of the strategic shift of work focus, the fundamental changes in the situation of the domestic class struggle and developments in the international situation. The united front remains an important magic weapon shouldering the dual task of serving the four modernizations and unifying the motherland. Guangdong Province borders Hong Kong and Macao and has many Overseas Chinese. It is also the native province of Mr Sun Yat-Sen. There are very many patriotic figures of all circles. In addition, the central authorities have allowed our province to adopt a special policy and flexible measures in its external economic activities and to advance ahead of others in economic development. Hence the united front work tasks are particularly heavy, and there are great prospects for the work of the CPPCC. We must consolidate and develop the revolutionary patriotic united front, unite all possible forces, work with concerted efforts, take full advantage of and bring into full play the province's favorable conditions and strive to accomplish the tasks put forward by the second session of the Fifth NPC, promote socialist modernization and fulfill the great cause of unifying the motherland. We must win new victories.

The session adopted the "resolution on the Standing Committee work report." The CPPCC members unanimously accepted the work report made by Yin Linping on behalf of the Standing Committee and expressed their satisfaction with its work since the first session of the Fourth Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Committee in December 1977. They held that the future tasks and specific views on work put forward in the report were correct and practicable. They should be seriously implemented in order to score even greater achievements.

The session elected Yin Linping as chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee along with 14 additional vice chairmen. They are: Zhou Nan, Huang Kang, Mo Xiong, Wu Qiang, Liu Xiangqing, Liao Siguang (female), Zeng Tianjie, Wu Zhongxi, Guo Qiaoran, Hu Ximing, Chen Zupei, Chen Yilin, Wu Juetian and Diao Zhaofen. It also elected 24 additional Standing Committee members. Zuo Hongtao was elected secretary general of the provincial CPPCC committee.

The "letter to the compatriots and people of all circles in Taiwan" adopted at the session noted: Guangdong is a close neighbor of Taiwan and is the ancestral home of many Taiwan compatriots. It is also the native place of many party, government and army personnel of Taiwan. However, for the past 30 years our communications have been completely cut off. Realizing the unification of the motherland accords with the will of the people and the general trend of events. Today the conditions have been fulfilled and the time is ripe. All the members of the Fourth Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Committee earnestly hope that we will be able to go hand in hand with the people of all circles in Taiwan and work hard in concerted efforts together with the people throughout the country for the great cause of the early return of Taiwan to the motherland and the unification of the motherland! To realize this common desire of the whole nation, we should immediately take action and communicate and have contacts with each other to promote understanding and friendship. [paragraph continues]

LAST LINE

We warmly welcome all people's groups and people of all circles in Taiwan to come and travel in Guangdong as to other parts of the country, visit friends and relatives and carry out economic, scientific, cultural and physical cultural exchanges in order to learn from, support and cooperate with each other. We also desire a chance to go to Taiwan to visit our friends and relatives, have family reunions and enjoy the beautiful scenes of Taiwan. Today, a new situation has appeared throughout the wide territory of our great motherland, and all causes are developing in great prosperity. Looking into the future, we see bright prospects. We are all successors of the revolutionary cause of Mr Sun Yat-sen and we all have an unshirkable responsibility toward the existence, development and prosperity of the Chinese nation. Let us go hand in hand and strive courageously forward to allow our motherland to join the ranks of advanced countries in the world at an early date and allow the Chinese nation to rank among the world's nations.

GUANGDONG HOLDS PLANNED PARENTHOOD MEETING

HK040740 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 2 Jan 80 HK

[Text] The provincial CCP committee held a meeting on planned parenthood work in the province on 25 December 1979. Secretaries of all prefectural and municipal CCP committees attended the meeting. The meeting seriously discussed and studied the question of planned parenthood work in the province after a responsible comrade of the provincial planned parenthood office had reported to the prefectural and municipal CCP committee secretaries on the provincial and national planned parenthood work.

Comrade Liu Tianfu, provincial CCP committee secretary, said to the prefectural and municipal CCP committee secretaries: Planned parenthood work is a strategic task. Party organizations at all levels must put planned parenthood work on their agendas and link together the questions of grain, farmland and population. They must resolutely accomplish the target of controlling population growth in the same manner as accomplishing production targets.

All the comrades that attended the meeting held: Our planned parenthood work in the future must grasp well the following questions: 1) we must shift the focus of planned parenthood work in our province to insure that each couple only has one child if possible, and curb giving birth to a third child; 2) to promote planned parenthood work, it is necessary to open up the main channel of provincial, prefectural and county CCP committees; only when the main channel is opened can tributary channels be formed where the water can flow, 3) we must actively and consistently launch propaganda and education in planned parenthood so as to make planned parenthood work familiar to and understood by everyone, and 4) we must seriously implement the planned parenthood regulations passed at the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress.

The comrades who attended the meeting held: So long as the secretaries take the lead and the whole party mobilizes, planned parenthood work in our province will be successful.

REPORTAGE ON GUANGDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Election of Leaders

HK010217 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Dec 79 p 1 HK

[The Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Notice No 1 dated 26 December 1979 issued by the Presidium of the second session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress]

[Text] On 26 December, the second session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress elected a chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress. The following notice is hereby issued:

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PRC

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Chairman: Li Jianzhen (female); vice chairmen: Ou Mengjue (female), Luo Tian, Xue Guangjun, Zhuang Tian, Du Changtian, Zhong Ming, Xiao Junying, Yi Meihou, Huang Youmou, Luo Ming, Liang Guang, Xiao Huanhui, Yun Guangying, Wang Zuoyao, Li Xuexian and Ouyang Shan; and members (listed according to the number of strokes in their names): Ding Pangwen, Ma Rujie, Ma Tingtong, Wang Lishan, Wang Zhiyuan, Wang Wei, Wang Yuefeng, Zhu Zhisong, Sun Chengzeng, Zhang Quang, Zhang Jin, Chen Zibin, Chen Guozhen, Chen Xiaofeng, Chen Xinshi, Chen Jian, Chen Side, Chen Huiqing (female), Li Quanshan, Li Chen, Li Xiuying (female), Li Shiqing, Wu Youheng, He Baosong, He Jun, Yang Guanlin, Lao Sen, Du Lei, Shen Pengfei, Mai Yunyu, Lin Zhong, Lin Mingxun, Lin Du, Luo Keming, Luo Mingyu, Zhou Hui, Hu Yichuan, Rao Buru, Zhao Xue (female), Zhao Shuying (female), Zhong Lin, Qin Mu, Xu Xiangong, Xu Shufen (female), Mo Fuzhi, Guo Manguo, Huang Qingyun (female), Huang Fukang, Huang Yaoliang, Liang Weiwen (female), Liang Guishang (female), Xie Yuanlei, Shu Guangcai and Tan Guiming.

Discussion of Province's Economy

OW040257 Beijing XINHUA in English 0238 GMT 4 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Guangzhou, January 4 (XINHUA)--Guangdong Province's economy is to be restructured by developing agriculture and light industry to serve the export trade. Measures to this effect were discussed at the provincial people's congress held from December 16 to 26 at the end of last year in Guangzhou (Canton). A programme ensuring harmonious and well-proportioned development of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry will be carried out as part of the readjustment of the economy.

Last year a scheme was approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council which empowers Guangdong Province to adopt flexible measures in its economic relations with foreign countries. Under this scheme the province set up special economic zones in the municipalities of Shenzhen (Shumchun), Zhuhai (Chuhai) and Shantou (Swatow). Independent management and an open door policy were introduced to encourage foreign businessmen, Overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao to set up enterprises either as exclusive owners or partners in joint ventures and with the right to sell their products on the world market. The congress held that the development of foreign trade and tourism as well as the successful administration of the special economic zones were indispensable in expanding the province's economy.

It was resolved to increase the export of farm products, side-line products, local specialties and building materials, undertake more surveying, designing and construction for projects by contract, and open more historical sites and scenic spots to tourism. Priority will be given to the development of light industry and textiles while more souvenirs for tourists and luxury exports will be turned out.

The province's 12 million hectares of hilly country, 0.7 million hectares of water surface and more than 4,000 kilometres of coast line will be utilized to build up bases for commodity grain, industrial crops, animal husbandry, aquatic products and forestry. Farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery will be combined in accordance with local conditions.

The congress elected Li Jianzhen chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and Xi Zhongxun governor of the province.

GUANGXI CPPCC SECOND SESSION ENDS

HK310242 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The 2d session of the 4th Guangxi Regional CPPCC Committee concluded on 27 December. Comrade Zhong Feng presided at the closing ceremony. The session elected Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang chairman of the Fourth Guangxi Regional CPPCC Committee and elected a number of additional vice chairmen and 22 replacement Standing Committee members.

Chairman Qiao Xiaoguang delivered the closing speech. After speaking on the importance and aims of the patriotic united front, he said: "All the work of the CPPCC must revolve around and serve the central task--accomplishing the four modernizations. It is necessary to continue to hold consultations on questions concerning the region's political life, economic construction, science, education and so on. We must supervise each other. The CPPCC must exercise its role of supervising the execution of the Constitution and the law, stimulate the political situation of stability and unity and spur the development of all socialist undertakings. It is necessary to step up contacts between CPPCC members and figures of all circles and the masses. The CPPCC must promptly reflect the views, demands, criticisms and suggestions of the people of all nationalities and figures of all circles."

Qiao Xiaoguang said: "Bringing about the return of Taiwan to the motherland and completing the sacred task of unifying the motherland has now been put in an important position on our agenda. The CPPCC must actively launch united front work aimed at the Taiwan compatriots, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese compatriots living abroad and strive to bring about the early return of Taiwan to the motherland and to complete the great cause of unifying the motherland." Also present at the closing ceremony were Qin Yingui, Zhao Maoxun, Mo Naiqun and others.

HUBEI CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

HK010420 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 79 HK

[Text] The 4th Hubei Provincial CPPCC Committee held its 11th Standing Committee meeting in Wuchang on the morning of 29 December. The meeting decided to hold the third plenary session of the Fourth Hubei Provincial CPPCC Committee on 6 January 1980.

At the 29 December Standing Committee meeting, the participants discussed the draft work report of the Standing Committee and discussed and adopted the agendas for the third plenary session and also the namelists of executive chairmen of the session and the members of all groups. The meeting also adopted the namelist of the motions examination committee and adopted through consultation the namelist of additional CPPCC committee members. Sixty-eight people including Xu Daoqi and (He Dinghua) are to be included as additional members of the Hubei Provincial CPPCC Committee.

Hu Jinkui, vice chairman of the Hubei Provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the meeting on 29 December.

HUNAN CPPCC SESSION ELECTS OFFICIALS, CLOSES

OW030516 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1754 GMT 31 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Changsha, 31 Dec--The 3d session of the 4th Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee was held in Changsha from 21 to 28 December. The 465 committee members attending the session heard and discussed a report on the work of the provincial CPPCC committee's Standing Committee and attended the second session of the Fifth Hunan Provincial People's Congress as observers.

The committee members fully affirmed the excellent situation in Hunan and put forward a number of valuable ideas, criticisms, suggestions and proposals on the province's work in various fields.

Through democratic consultation and discussion, the session elected Chen Yufa [7115 6735 4099], Liu Yaqiu [0491 0068 3808], Huang Ligong [7806 4539 0501] and Xiang De [0686 1795] additional vice chairmen of the Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee. It also elected 25 additional members of the provincial CPPCC committee's Standing Committee.

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PRC

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

TEXT

SUN GUOZHI DISCUSSES HUNAN'S ECONOMY

Past Two Years Reviewed

HK261426 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT 23 Dec 79 HK

[Text] At the second session of the fifth people's congress, Comrade Sun Guozhi pointed out in his government work report on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee: In the 2 years since the first session of the fifth provincial people's congress, the changes have been profound and successes outstanding on all fronts in our province. The development of the situation was even faster and better than we had expected. Currently, prosperity unknown for more than 10 years has appeared on the economic front. After listing the main successes gained in the province in politics and ideology in the past 2 years, the report pointed out: Following the thorough criticism of Lin Biao and the gang of four, especially the implementation of the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and launching of the discussion on practice as the sole criterion of truth, the mental outlook of the cadres and masses has changed greatly.

Many figures were cited in the report to show that the economic front of our province has undergone a rapid revival and development in the past 2 years. In 1978, the total value of industrial and agricultural production exceeded that of 1977 by 11.4 percent; total of grain production exceeded 40 billion jin, an increase of 13.4 percent as compared with the previous year; the value of output of commune and brigade enterprises increased by 18 percent over the previous year; the total value of industrial production reached 13.62 billion yuan, an increase of 17.2 percent compared with that of the previous year; and financial revenue increased by 26.39 percent over the previous year. Since seriously implementing the principle of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement this year, agriculture has been strengthened, the enthusiasm of the peasants was never higher and agricultural production has gained an overall bumper harvest; industrial production has continued to increase steadily and financial revenue has also increased.

The report pointed out: In these 2 years, we have been very determined and have worked very hard to improve the living standards of people in the cities and the rural areas. The report said: science, education, culture and public health which were long strangled under Lin Biao and the gang of four have emitted their light again through turning chaos into order and have rapidly developed. Sports, journalism, broadcasting, television and publishing have all shown new developments.

The report commended the important contributions of the provincial military district and the units stationed in the province, and commended the revolutionary and patriotic united front which has entered a new historical stage of development. The report pointed out: The good situation has not come easily. We must treasure it very much and work hard for its development. We must carry forward our achievements, overcome our mistakes and continue to advance with full confidence.

Economic Goals

HK261436 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT 24 Dec 79 HK

[Text] Discussing the serious implementation of the principle of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement of the national economy in the government work report at the second session of the fifth people's congress, Comrade Sun Guozhi pointed out: In judging the work in the next few years, it is necessary to consider the speed of construction, and more important, to see whether the problems of imbalance have been solved well or not, and to see whether agriculture and light industry are growing rapidly or not.

LAST LINE

The report continued: According to the arrangements and plans of the state and the actual situation of the province, the main targets of the national economy in the coming 2 years are: The total value of industrial and agricultural production must be increased by 6 percent every year; value of agricultural production must be increased by 5 percent; and value of industrial production must be increased by 7 percent. By 1981, the total output of grain must reach over 45 billion jin. The proportion of total value of industrial crops and the production of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries in the total value of agricultural production must be increased from 46.18 percent which was achieved in 1978 to above 50 percent, and average distributed income of every commune member must be improved from 81 yuan in 1978 to over 100 yuan. The value of light industrial and textile production must be increased by over 15 percent every year, and by 1981, its proportion in the total value of industrial and agricultural production must be increased from 23.8 percent in 1978 to over 30 percent. The value of export of light industry and textile products must account for 27 percent of the total value of exports.

Industrial Sector

HK280020 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] "In his government work report to the second session of the Fifth Hunan People's Congress, Comrade Sun Guozhi pointed out: In transforming the system of economic management, it is necessary not only to be bold but also steady and proper. At present, it is necessary to continue to grasp properly the trialpoints of expanding the self-management of enterprises and obtain experiences as soon as possible. The other enterprises must do a good job of stocktaking and auditing, and support the departments and enterprises concerned to conduct a significant transformation.

"In reorganizing industry, it is necessary, on the basis of seriously summing up the experiences of trialpoints, to formulate a systematic plan that suits our province's situation. The organization and building of professional firms must be done in consultation with higher and lower levels, with overall arrangements made and the conditions actively laid to bring into full play the nature of enterprises. It is necessary to continue to properly grasp wholesale organs in commerce and the transformation of the system of material supply and gradually transform the financial revenue, foreign trade and commodity price systems."

It is also necessary to implement the systems of planning and contract processing of goods with materials supplied by customers and to allow the enterprises to market their products to attain the goals stipulated by the plans, give full play to the role of economic contracts and financial revenue and credits, promote socialist emulation between enterprises and essential competitors and make arrangements for economic activities in accordance with market situations.

Agriculture Developments

HK261434 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT 24 Dec 79 HK

[Text] Comrade Sun Guozhi stressed in the government work report at the second session of the fifth people's provincial congress: It is necessary to continue concentrating all forces to develop agricultural production in an overall way. The report demanded: All departments and levels in the province must firmly foster the ideology of regarding agriculture as the foundation, and further organize forces to strengthen and vigorously promote agriculture. Speaking with regard to the entire province, it is necessary to continue grasping well the construction of the Dongting Lake commodity grain base, promote construction of the southern Hunan industrial crop base, diligently build up the (Changheng Hesu) basis as a second commodity grain base, and turn mountainous areas in west and south Hunan and so on into bases of forestry and animal husbandry.

At the same time, it is necessary to enthusiastically promote state agricultural and forestry farms and to bring into better play the demonstrative role of the state agricultural and animal husbandry farms.

The report also pointed out: In order to develop agriculture in our province, it is necessary to persist in the principles of regarding grain as the key link, insure overall development, act in the light of local conditions and achieve appropriate concentration. We must widen our field of vision in promoting agriculture, not only working hard on the existing 50 million mu of farmland but also finding other means in the province's 70 percent mountainous areas and 10 percent waters. We must persist in simultaneous development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries. We must make full use of the 180 million mu of mountains suitable for forestry, 25 million mu of waters suitable for breeding and catching aquatic products, and also empty areas around the fields and houses and along the roads and rivers. We must seriously promote a general investigation of natural resources and economic zoning of agriculture and pay attention to organizing agricultural production according to ecological balance and in the light of local conditions.

The report said: We do not have sufficient land for agriculture and the population in our province is large. We have to base our work on the improvement of per unit area yield, whether we are developing grain or industrial crops. It is necessary to strengthen scientific research, and promote scientific cultivation. It is also necessary to learn from Dazhai the spirit of struggling hard through one's own efforts, promote farmland capital construction and strive to improve the conditions for production. We must strengthen construction for fertilizers and seeds, bring into full play the role of existing agricultural machinery and actively develop appropriate agricultural machinery and improve the level of mechanization.

Promotion of Economic Work

HK270510 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 79 HK

[Text] Comrade Sun Guozhi stressed in the government work report at the second session of the fifth people's provincial congress: To promote economic work and speed up modernization are the greatest politics at present and for a long time to come. He said: We must clearly see that our work has just taken the first step.

Because many factors which hinder the progress of the four modernizations still exist both subjectively and objectively, we must do well in grasping with a high sense of urgency the problems on the road in front of us, and properly promote the shift of focus in work. The elimination of the remnant poison of the ultraleftist line and the further emancipation of ideology are the current main tasks of the ideological line. We must persist in the principle of emancipating our minds, starting up the machines, seeking truth from facts and uniting together to look ahead; step up study, grasp and utilize the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; deeply carry out the discussion on the criterion of truth; continue to criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four; and make use of the spirit of the 3rd and 4th plenary sessions of the 11th central committee and the 2d session of the 5th people's congress to unify ideology and action.

The report continued: We must resolutely oppose bourgeois liberalization, anarchism and extreme individualism, strive to get rid of all disruptive factors and create a long-lasting political situation of stability and unity for the four modernizations.

The report stressed: In the work of modernization, it is necessary to carry forward the good tradition of the party's political work, deeply and carefully carry out political work and lead the masses to carry out struggle against all sorts of wrong ideology and unhealthy tendencies which jeopardize the interests of the people and the state. It is necessary to create a communist style of unselfishness and selfless labor, a revolutionary spirit of laboring hard to serve the people wholeheartedly and a good work style of struggling hard. We must use revolutionary healthy trends to suppress bad influences and solve all sorts of ideological problems.

The report also pointed out: The leadership is the key to the promotion of the shift of focus in work. It is necessary to diligently build the government at all levels into work groups that can resolutely put into practice the line and policy of the party, stress party nature and observe discipline, be capable and effective, and link closely with the masses and wholeheartedly promote the four modernizations. It is necessary to promote to positions of leadership those cadres in the prime of life who have undergone practical tests and are popular among the masses. Leading cadres at all levels must diligently study and gradually make themselves men of action who are familiar with the affairs of their own business and who devote themselves to the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

FUJIAN FOREIGN TRADE--This year, the people in Fujian have overfulfilled the plans for foreign trade and exports 2 months ahead of schedule. By the end of October, actual exports had surpassed the year's plans by 2.4 percent, an increase of 29.5 percent over the corresponding period of last year. This year the foreign trade departments at all levels have readjusted the purchasing prices of a number of agricultural and sideline products. By the end of October, Jinjiang Prefecture and 14 counties had prefulfilled the purchasing plans for foreign trade for the whole year. According to incomplete statistics, the import and export companies in Fujian have sent personnel to 23 countries and areas to carry out fact-finding tours on trade. Some 469 foreign, Overseas Chinese and businessmen from Hong Kong visited the province this year on trade matters. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 14 Nov 79 HK]

SHANDONG MILITIA CONFERENCE--In early December, the Shandong Provincial Military District held a work conference in Jinan on militia training. At the conference, participating comrades summed up the training work which had been done in 1979 and drew up training tasks for 1980. The conference called on the cadres and militiamen of the peoples armed force departments throughout the province to heighten their awareness in doing a good job to conduct militia training and training innovation, to grasp the militia work in line with the task for achieving the four modernizations and to sincerely strengthen the work of politics and ideology so as to continue to carry forward the fine militia tradition. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Dec 79 SK]

SHANDONG WOMEN--On the afternoon of 19 December, the Shandong Provincial Women's Federation held a tea party for the 400 woman delegates and members attending the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress and the second session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee. Comrade (Ding Yixiu), chairman of the provincial women's federation, delivered a speech in which she extended congratulations on the achievements scored by the delegates and members in achieving the four modernizations and encouraged all comrades to continue in their role of holding up half the sky. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Dec 79 SK]

DATE

I. 4 Jan 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

Q 1

TEXT

SECOND SESSION OF FIFTH SICHUAN CONGRESS

Lu Dadong Report

HK230801 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 21 Dec 79 HK

[Excerpts] In his work report to the second session of the Fifth Sichuan Provincial People's Congress, Comrade Lu Dadong spoke of the current fine situation in the province, pointing out: In the 2 years since the first session of the fifth provincial people's congress, under the guidance of the principle put forward by the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee of "emancipate the mind, start up the machinery, seek truth from facts and unite to look ahead," the people of all nationalities in the province have victoriously concluded the large-scale mass movement to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four and have started to shift the focus of work to socialist modernization. Highly encouraging and profound changes have taken place on all fronts and in all aspects.

The 1979 total value of industrial and agricultural production in Sichuan is expected to reach 36.2 billion yuan, a 58 percent increase over 1976, when an annual increase of 16 percent was recorded. The total value of agricultural production is estimated by 12.4 billion yuan, a 25 percent increase over 1976. Grain production may reach 62.4 billion jin, 25 percent more than in 1976. Compared with 1976, it is estimated that the 1979 output of cotton will rise by 30 percent, oil crops by 79 percent, sugarcane by 94 percent, silk cocoons by 75 percent and pigs by 26 percent. There have also been relatively great developments in agricultural, forestry and animal husbandry production in the minority nationality areas.

The 1979 total value of industrial output is expected to reach 23.8 billion yuan, an increase of 81 percent compared with 1976. This includes a 57 percent increase in light industry output value. The quality of industrial products has risen everywhere, varieties have increased, production costs have fallen and profits have gone up.

In the wake of the development of industrial and agricultural production, the financial revenue for 1979 is estimated at 3.4 billion yuan, an 85 percent increase over 1976. Revenues and expenditures are in balance. Commercial purchasing and marketing work is prospering. The total value of retail sales of social commodities is 40 percent higher than in 1976 and the total value of procurement of foreign trade and export commodities is 78 percent higher.

On the basis of the development of production, the living standard of people in the urban and rural areas have improved somewhat. The peasants' average income from the collectives has increased by about 26 yuan over 1976, while average grain distribution has increased by about 130 jin. Some 1.22 million urban people awaiting employment have been settled in jobs since the second half of 1977. Total savings deposits have increased by 67 percent over 1976. This year the province started work on over 5 million square meters of urban housing, of which some 218 million square meters may be completed this year. This figure is unprecedented since the liberation.

The province has set up research organs for new science and technology such as electronics, lasers and nuclear power. The ranks of scientific research have been gradually augmented and strengthened. The number of university and college students has increased by 24,000 compared with 1976, while middle school and secondary technical school students have increased by 750,000 and primary pupils by 350,000. There are 6,100 more professors, assistant professors and lecturers than in 1976. Outstanding successes have been achieved in planned parenthood work. This year the province's natural population growth rate is expected to fall to 6 per 1,000.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

PROCURATORATE REPORT

HK260525 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 23 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] On 23 December, the Sichuan Provincial People's Procuratorate submitted its written work report to the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress. The report says: "Under the interference and sabotage of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, the procuratorial organs at all levels in the province were swept out the door and thoroughly smashed and their work suspended for as long as 10 years. Since the smashing of the gang of four, the province has turned chaos into order, reestablished them and put them on a sound basis. The procuratorial organs at all levels have implemented the principles of 'the leadership of party committees,' 'rely on the masses and 'it is necessary to enforce the law strictly and to find out who is to blame for transgressions of the law.' They have resumed the inspection, apprehension and prosecution of criminals, handled cases on the basis of facts and law, and strictly distinguished between the two kinds of contradictions and between right and wrong. They have adhered to the principle that 'public security organs, people's procuratorates and people's courts should coordinate with and condition each other' to insure the quality of handling cases and to strike blows at the sabotage activities of counter-revolutionaries and other criminals accurately, timely and lawfully."

The report says: "To struggle against violations of law and discipline is the important duty of the people's procuratorates. In connection with handling people's letters and visits, procuratorial organs at all levels in our province have actively fulfilled their duties. The people's procuratorates at all levels have attached great importance to people's letters and visits and set up special organs at all levels or assigned people to take charge of this work."

The report emphatically says: "Our country has entered the new period of socialist modernization. As one of the state organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat, people's procuratorates must regard defense of the four modernizations as their central task in the new historical period. At present, under the pretext of democracy, a very small number of the remnants of the gang of four in society and scoundrels with ulterior motives are inciting anarchism and out-and-out egoism, carrying out provocations and creating disturbances. In some large and medium-sized cities, they are waylaying and robbing people, raping women, committing thefts, behaving like hoodlums and carrying out criminal activities. These things have seriously disrupted normal order in society, production, work, education, scientific research and people's daily lives. We must resolutely punish these counterrevolutionaries and other criminals according to law. We must get rid of the interference from the left and right, consolidate stability and unity and guarantee the smooth progress of the four modernizations."

The report concludes: "It is hoped that governments at all levels will support the work of the procuratorial organs and help them overcome some specific difficulties so that our province can make still greater contributions to procuratorial work in our province in the course of defending the four modernizations."

BRIEFS

SICHUAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--Chengdu, 20 Dec--Despite natural disasters, Sichuan Province has produced a record 62 billion jin of grain, 1.2 billion jin more than the 1978 output or 12.7 billion jin over the 1976 figure. Meanwhile, the production of cash crops has also increased. Compared with 1976, cotton increased 30 percent, oilbearing crops 79 percent, sugarcane 94 percent, silkworm cocoon 75 percent and the number of pigs in sties 26 percent. The average grain ration received by each peasant this year has also increased to 500 jin from some 360 jin in 1976. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0730 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW]

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REPORTAGE ON NEI MONGGOL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Procuratorial Work Report

SK271316 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the work report of the regional people's procuratorate delivered to the second session of the Fifth regional people's congress stresses the need to strengthen the building of procuratorial organs at all levels and to seriously carry out the glorious duty given to the people's procuratorate by the law. It points out that procuratorial cadres should become honest public procurators faithful to the law of the land and to the people's interest.

The report says: The second session of the Fifth NPC has promulgated the criminal law, the law of criminal procedures and other important laws, which will become effective on 1 January next year. The promulgation of these important laws marks the beginning of a new era in China's legal system construction and provides an effective weapon for carrying out procuratorial work. At the same time, it makes greater demands on procuratorial work. In light of this, procuratorial organs at all levels in the region must improve their professional work and strengthen their organization in order to fulfill the enormous tasks given to them by the law.

The report points out: It is essential to strictly distinguish between right and wrong and recognize the nature of crime in procuratorial work. It is essential to act in strict adherence to the law, enforce the law without compromise and punish those who violate the law. It is essential to uphold the principle that everyone is equal before the law.

The report says: In organizational construction, we need to choose and transfer capable cadres to the procuratorial organs to make the latter well-staffed and effective. In this respect, we should pay attention to choosing and assigning backbone staff who are capable of handling various cases and cadres of minority nationalities. We should step up the training of procuratorial cadres in various ways.

Chief Procurator's Report

SK271305 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] (Han Shibin), chief procurator of the regional people's procuratorate, pointed out in his work report to the second session of the fifth regional people's congress that procuratorial organs throughout the region have actively carried out their duties in accordance with the principles and tasks set forth at the seventh national procuratorial work conference and have shifted the emphasis of procuratorial work to safeguarding socialist construction.

He said: Under the leadership of the Nei Monggol Regional CCP Committee and the supreme people's procuratorate and after active preparation of the past 1 year and more, the Nei Monggol Regional Procuratorate and three municipal procuratorate offices, seven league branch offices and 58 banner and county offices have all been set up. These procuratorial organs, with newly assigned cadres, have carried out their procuratorial work step by step.

He pointed out in the report: Procuratorial organs at all levels have actively struggled against violations of the law and discipline and handled large numbers of letters and visits from the people. Procuratorial organs at various levels have conducted investigations on major cases in connection with letters and visits from the people, which totaled 9,217 between January and October 1979, according to incomplete statistics. They have investigated and fixed criminal responsibilities in accordance with the law for such grave violations of the law and discipline as extorting a confession by torture which have led to the death of the tortured. By so doing, the procuratorial organs have dealt heavy blows to serious violators of the law and discipline, safeguarded the sanctity of the law and protected the democratic rights of the people.

He said; In order to safeguard the smooth progress of the four modernizations, procuratorial organs at all levels in the region have conducted investigations on major economic crimes. Their primary task in this field is to investigate cases of corruption uncovered in the course of investigation or revealed by the people and to criminal responsibilities on the defendants.

Report on Motions

SK300202 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the second session of the fifth regional people's congress approved on 27 December a report on the examination of motions submitted by its motions examination committee.

The report states: Since the opening of the second session of the fifth regional people's congress, deputies, bearing the great trust of the people of various nationalities show their high sense of political responsibility as masters of the country and reflect the excellent situation in which the people of various nationalities throughout the region are marching toward the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. A total of 2,148 motions were submitted by the 21 December deadline. Never before have so many motions involving so many areas of interest been submitted. After examination, all these motions were registered.

The report states: Based on the needs in the examination work, the motions examination committee set up a work group composed of persons of relevant regional departments to handle the motions. The work group examined the motions one by one conscientiously, submitted its initial recommendations and then forwarded them to a plenary session of the motions examination committee for discussion and approval.

These motions should be handled as follows: Motions should be handed over to relevant departments of the regional people's government or to relevant leagues and municipalities through these departments if matters suggested in the motions are being carried out by or are under consideration by the relevant departments of the regional people's government; motions should be handed over to relevant regional departments for investigation, study and handling if matters suggested in the motions need overall consideration; motions should be handed over to departments concerned under the regional CCP committee for study and handling if matters suggested in the motions are within the range of their work; and motions should be submitted to relevant departments of the central authorities through the regional CCP committee or the regional people's government for examination and approval if matters suggested in the motions are beyond their authority and need to be reported to higher levels.

Another 150 motions were submitted after the deadline. They have been forwarded to the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress for examination and handling.

The report says: Relevant regional departments should study and handle the motions conscientiously and see to it that each one is settled well. The Standing Committee of the regional people's congress will report the motions to the next session of the congress.

1980 Economic Plans, Budget

SK290152 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 79 SK

[Text] According to our sources, the second session of the fifth regional people's congress approved a resolution on 27 December which endorses in principle the report on the fulfillment of the 1979 national economic plans and the initial arrangements for the 1980 national economic plans delivered by (Wang Xi), director of the regional planning commission. According to an examination report submitted by the budget examination committee, the session also endorsed in principle the report on the implementation of the 1979 budget and the draft plan for 1980 budget delivered by (Bai Yungao), deputy director of the regional finance bureau.

The session holds that the implementation of the regional 1979 national economic plans and budget was satisfactory. This indicates that remarkable achievements have been scored in the work of various fronts in the region in the past year. The session holds that the initial arrangements for the regional 1980 economic plans and the draft plan for the regional 1980 budget embody the eight-character policy on readjusting the national economy and the various targets are ambitious, allowing for some leeway for unforeseen circumstances. The session authorizes the regional people's government to carry out necessary supplements and adjustments after the state plans and budget are officially assigned.

The session calls on the people of various nationalities throughout the region, under the leadership of the regional CCP committee and the regional people's government, to further emancipate their minds, start up the machinery, unite as one to look forward, carry out the four modernizations with one heart and one mind, penetratingly carry out the mass movement to increase production and economize and to increase revenue and economize on expenditure, mobilize all positive factors, go all-out, aim high and strive to win a new victory in 1980 national economic development.

Resolution on Judicial Work

SK290128 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 79 SK

[Text] According to our sources, the second session of the fifth regional people's congress approved on 27 December a resolution on the work report of the regional higher people's court and the work report of the regional people's procuratorate.

The resolution states: The second session of the Fifth Nei Monggol Regional People's Congress approves the work report of the regional higher people's court and the work report of the regional people's procuratorate. The session holds that following the strengthening and improvement of the socialist legal system, the judicial and procuratorial work in the whole region should be strengthened in ideology, organization and system.

The session calls on the people's courts at all levels and the people's procuratorates at all levels in the region to study, publicize and earnestly enforce the various laws formulated by the state, give full play to their role as organs to carry out trials and to supervise the enforcement of the laws, be faithful to the laws and the people, persist in the principle that all people are equal before the law, insure that laws are followed and enforced strictly and law violations are dealt with, and effectively protect the people's democratic rights and lawful interests. Presently, great efforts should be particularly made to rectify public security, punish criminals properly and in a timely manner, safeguard the order in society, in production, in work, in teaching and scientific research and in the people's lives, consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity and insure the smooth progress of socialist modernization in the region.

Resolution on Government Work

SK290120 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 79 SK

[Text] According to our sources, the second session of the fifth regional people's congress, after conscientious discussions, unanimously approved on 27 December the government work report delivered by Comrade Kong Fei on behalf of the regional revolutionary committee and made a resolution.

The resolution states: The session holds that the current political and economic situations for the entire region were correctly analyzed in the government work report of the regional revolutionary committee. The work in the past year summed up in the report and the future tasks and major measures set forth in the report are in conformity to the actual situation of the region and reflect the common desires of the people of various nationalities throughout the region. The session points out that implementing the line, principles and policies laid down by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress and promoting the national economy as quickly as possible are presently politics of the first magnitude. In the future, the central task for government organizations at all levels will be to concentrate their efforts on economic undertakings. All fronts in the region should carry out in-depth and sustained large-scale movements to increase production and economize and socialist labor emulations and strive to fulfill or overfulfill their 1980 national economic plans.

The session holds that earnestly carrying out the party's policy of regional autonomy of minority nationalities and its various policies on nationalities and strengthening the great unity among nationalities bears great significance on consolidating the northern border areas of the motherland and accelerating the four modernizations. The session calls on government organizations at all levels, following the shift of the work emphasis of the whole party, to shift the emphasis of nationality work to socialist modernization.

The session points out that in order to consolidate and develop a situation of political stability and unity and insure the smooth progress of socialist modernization, it is necessary to give full play to socialist democracy and strengthen the socialist legal system conscientiously. It is imperative to deal strict blows at criminal activities which disrupt social order and threaten the safety of the people's lives and property, and further strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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The session urges: The people of various nationalities throughout the region should unite more closely around the CCP Central Committee, and under the leadership of the regional CCP committee and people's government, uphold the four basic principles, adhere to the policy of emancipating the mind, starting up the machinery, seeking truth from facts and uniting as one to look forward, pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone and strive to build a prosperous Nei Mongol.

Namelist of Court Presidents

SK011100 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 79 SK

[Apparent text of Notice No 3 of the Fifth Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Congress]

[Text] The second session of the Fifth Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Congress elected the president of the regional higher people's court and presidents of the intermediate courts of various leagues on 27 December 1979. Their names are hereby publicized:

The president of the regional higher people's court: Li Wenjing, Monggol.

The president of the Hu-lun-bei-er League Intermediate People's Court: (Wu Dexing), Monggol.

The president of the Zhe-li-mu League Intermediate People's Court: (Ba-Fu), Monggol.

The president of the Zhao-wu-da Intermediate People's Court: (Liang Refeng).

The president of the Xi-lin-guo-le League Intermediate People's Court: (Mu-Lin), Monggol.

The president of the Wu-lan-cha-bu League Intermediate People's Court: (Ke-ji-bo-tu), Monggol.

The president of the Yi-ke-zhao League Intermediate People's Court: (Wang Zhihui), Monggol.

The president of the Ba-yan-nao-er League Intermediate People's Court: (Zeng Liangyu).

The Presidium of the second session of the Fifth Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Congress; 27 December 1979, in Hohhot.

Namelist of Procurators

SK011142 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 79 SK

[Apparent text of Notice No 4 of the Fifth Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Congress]

[Text] The second session of the Fifth Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Congress elected the chief procurator of the regional people's procuratorate and chief procurators of the people's procuratorates of various leagues on 27 December 1979.

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TEXT

The name of the candidate for chief procurator of the regional people's procuratorate will be submitted to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress through the chief procurator of the supreme people's procuratorate for approval.

The names of chief procurators of the people's procuratorates of leagues are as follows:

The chief procurator of the Hu-lun-bei-er League People's Procuratorate: (Xi-ge-mu-de), Mongol.

The chief procurator of the Zhe-li-mu League People's Procuratorate: (Zai-Deng), Monggol.

The chief procurator of the Zhao-wu-da League People's Procuratorate: (Liu Zhiyuan).

The chief procurator of the Xi-lin-guo-le League People's Procuratorate: (Cai Baodeng), Monggol.

The chief procurator of the Wu-lan-cha-bu League People's Procuratorate: (Bai Keming).

The chief procurator of the Ui-ke-zhao League People's Procuratorate: (Liu Xinfang).

The chief procurator of the Ba-yan-nao-er League People's Procuratorate: (Su Qun), Monggol.

[signed] The Presidium of the second session of the Fifth Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Congress, 27 December 1979, in Hohhot.

Namelist of Responsible Personnel

OW022334 Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 1147 GMT 30 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Hohhot, 30 Dec--The second session of the Fifth Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Congress elected and decided on the responsible personnel of the autonomous region. The namelist reads as follows:

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the autonomous regional people's congress: Ting Mao (Monggol nationality) [1694 2021].

Vice chairmen: Wang Yilun, Gao Zengpei [7559 1073 1014], Shen Xinfu, Ke Ligeng (Monggol nationality) [0344 0500 2577], Liu Chang, Sun Lanfeng, Zhang Rongang [1728 1172 1151], Han Feng (Monggol nationality) [1383 1496], Qi Junshan (Monggol nationality) [1142 1498 1472], Se-yin-ba-ya-er (Monggol nationality) [5331 7299 1572 7161 1422], Ibao-ri-le-dai (female), (Monggol nationality), Oohir Hotokto (Monggol nationality) and Zhang Rongzhen.

Chairman of the autonomous regional government Kong Fei (Monggol nationality).

Vice chairmen: Yun Shiyong (Monggol nationality), Jie-er-ge-le (Monggol nationality) [2638 1422 2706 0519], Hao Siushan [5787 4423 1472], Peng Mengyu [1756 1125 1662], Zhou Beifeng, Shi Guanghua [4258 0342 5478], Chen Bingyu (Monggol nationality) [7115 3521 1342], Ba-tu-ba-gen (Monggol nationality) [1572 0956 1572 2704], Li Binsan [2621 1755 0005] and Wang Xi [3769 6607].

President of the autonomous regional people's higher court: Li Wenjing (Monggol nationality) [2621 2429 4737].

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Closing Ceremony

SK290044 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to a report by a NEW MONGGOL RIBAO reporter and our reporter, the second session of the Fifth Nei Monggol Autonomous Region People's Congress ended successfully on the afternoon of 27 December after fulfilling its scheduled tasks. This 10-day session fully reflected the will and demands of the people of various nationalities throughout the region. Deputies at the session aired their views freely and full of confidence, discussed the major measures for various undertakings in the region. This was a session of unity and a session marching triumphantly toward the four modernizations.

A developing democracy and having held repeated consultations, the session carried out several elections at its third plenary session on the morning of 27 December. (Wang Pinchen) and 44 others were elected as members of the Standing Committee.

After the plenary session approved all the resolutions, Ting Mao, chairman of the Standing Committee of the autonomous region people's congress, gave a closing address amid warm applause. Chairman Ting Mao urged responsible persons of the new regional leading organizations to work still harder, to maintain close ties with the masses, to shoulder the responsibility as leaders bravely and to promote the four modernizations in the region, in order to not fall short of the confidence and expectations pinned on them by the people of various nationalities. Chairman Ting Mao stressed that carrying out socialist modernization with concentrated efforts is the current political task of the first magnitude. We should conscientiously implement the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy so as to bring it step by step into the orbit of sustained, balanced and high-speed development.

The closing ceremony of the session was held in the Nei Monggol Gymnasium. Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, attended the ceremony. Kong Fei, executive chairman of the session, presided over it. Other executive chairmen of the session were Li Wen, Shen Xinfu, Wu En, (Gao Zengpei), E-qi-er-hu-ya-ke-tu, (Wang Jianmin), (Ba-tu-ba-gen), (Zhang Degui), (Cheng Wumeng), (Wan Peiling), (Li Shuzhen), (A-la-teng-qi-qi-ge), (Zhang Changgong), (Su Lin), (Sun Peifang), (Ge Dehong), (Zhang Guanwen) and (Xu Laifu). Others attending the ceremony were Liu Jingping, secretary of the regional CCP committee; Zhang Pengtu, deputy secretary of the regional CCP committee; Kui Bi, chairman of the regional CPPCC committee; Wang Zaitian, Peng Sike and Yang Lingde, vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee; all members to the second session of the fourth regional CPPCC committee; and responsible comrades of the regional party, government and army departments concerned.

At 1610 hours the session successfully ended with the performance of the national anthem.

Standing Committee Meets

SK011234 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 79 SK

[Text] According to our sources, the Standing Committee of the fifth autonomous regional people's congress held its first session this afternoon in Hohhot. Ting Mao, chairman of the Standing Committee, presided over the session.

The session studied the organic law of the local people's congresses and the local government of the People's Republic of China, discussed and studied the work and tasks for the Standing Committee of the autonomous regional people's congress in accordance with the organic law and decided to set up a production-oriented administrative body of the Standing Committee of the autonomous regional people's congress.

It was unanimously endorsed at the session to appoint (Wen Chang) as the secretary general of the Standing Committee of the autonomous regional people's congress and (Lu Zhihou) deputy secretary general.

Vice Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the autonomous regional people's congress Wang Yilun, (Gao Zengkui), Shen Xinfa, Sun Lanfeng, (Zhang Rugang), (Tan Feng), (Zu Jinshan), Se-yin-ba-ya-er, Bao-er-le-dai, E-qi-er-hu-ya-ke-tu and members of the Standing Committee of the autonomous regional people's congress attended the session.

WANG QIAN ATTENDS SHANXI CONSULTATIVE MEETING 22 DEC

HK300804 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee held a democratic consultative meeting with responsible persons of democratic parties and nonparty figures on 22 December to discuss the choice of persons for leading positions in the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government. Wang Qian, Luo Guibo, Ruan Bosheng, and Wu Guangtang, responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee, attended the meeting.

BRIEFS

HEBEI BUMPER HARVESTS--Hebei has reaped a comprehensive bumper harvest this year. It is estimated that total grain yield will reach 34.1 billion jin, surpassing the highest level in the past and up 400 million jin over last year. Total cotton yield has increased by nearly 10 percent compared with last year, total production of fats and oil has increased by more than 20 percent compared with last year and new developments have occurred in forestry, animal husbandry and fishery. Tangshan Prefecture's total grain yield this year reached 4.8 billion jin, up 100 million jin over last year. The increase in the production of fats and oil was the highest in recent years. Cangzhou Prefecture's total grain yield this year increased by nearly 300 million jin over last year, of which autumn grain production increased by 220 million jin over last year. [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 23 Dec 79 HK]

NEI MONGGOL COMMENDS COLLECTIVES--The regional women's federation held a rally on 10 December to commend the advanced collectives and individuals who were named as national and regional "8 March" Red Flag standardbearers, collectives, pacesetters, advanced nursery and kindergarten organizations and the excellent health workers. Attending the rally were Wang Duo, Kong Fei, Bao-ri-le-dai, Jie-er-ge-le and Shen Xinfa, responsible comrades of the regional party and government organizations, and (Gao Zengpei), adviser to the regional revolutionary committee. Comrade Wang Duo addressed the rally. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 79 SK]

SHANXI COMMODITY PRICES--Recently it was discovered that in some areas the prices of animal oil and pork at the county level are higher than in the medium cities. Recently, the Shanxi commodity price bureau issued a circular calling on the areas to follow the principle stipulated by the province to properly readjust prices. [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Dec 79 HK]

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S 1

YANG YICHEN, OTHERS VISIT HEILONGJIANG LIVESTOCK CENTER

SK020818 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our correspondents and reporters, on the eve of the coming new year, leading comrades of the Heilongjiang provincial party committee and the provincial people's government went to the provincial livestock breeding and information center to inspect the work and gave some important opinions on how to speed up the development of animal husbandry in our province.

Yang Yichen, first secretary of the Heilongjiang provincial party committee; Zhao Dezun, secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; Wang Jinzi, secretary of the provincial party committee; Wang Luming, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and vice governor of the province; and Wang Caoli, vice governor of the province arrived at the provincial livestock breeding and information center on the morning of 29 December. They inspected the livestock stud farm, the frozen semen room, the zygote producing room and other rooms of various operations. Full of zest, they asked questions about what they saw and cordially conversed with leading comrades, specialists and stockmen of the center. They expressed satisfaction at the achievements scored by the center in the past few years on improving the breed of cattle and on developing production and construction simultaneously.

Following a briefing on the situation by responsible comrades of the provincial livestock breeding and information center and the provincial animal husbandry bureau, responsible persons of the provincial party committee said: It is necessary to readjust well the proportion between agriculture and animal husbandry and remedy the situation in which animal husbandry lags far behind. Our province has a vast expanse of grassland, many hills and mountain slopes covered with grass and great amounts of agricultural and sideline products. Our province has great potential and many favorable conditions to develop animal husbandry. Therefore, we must make full use of our advantages to speed up the development of a animal husbandry.

WANG ENMAO ATTENDS JILIN TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

SK011300 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to JILIN RIBAO reports, from 23 to 30 December, the provincial council of trade unions held a work conference of trade unions to sincerely implement the guideline of the second enlarged session of the ninth executive committee of the National Council of Trade Unions and to discuss and draw up the task of trade unions for 1980.

Among those attending the conference prior to its closing were leading comrades of the Jilin provincial CCP and revolutionary committees including Wang Ermao, Wang Daren, (Li Liping), (Yu Lin), Yu Ke, Zhang Shiyang, Zong Xiyun, (Xiao Chun) and (Wang Guanchao). Both Comrades Wang Ermao and (Yu Lin) delivered speeches at the conference.

The conference pointed out: Trade unions are mass organizations of the working class and play the role of capable assistants and important links for the party to keep in touch with the masses of workers. In achieving the four modernizations, trade unions shoulder glorious yet arduous tasks.

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The conference urged trade unions at all levels, under the leadership of the party, to mobilize the masses of workers to do a good job in engaging in production and conducting education among staff members and workers. At the same time, the practice of holding workers' congresses should be actively enforced. Enterprise management should be successfully carried out in a democratic way.

JILIN RIBAO NOTES REACTIVATION OF DEMOCRATIC PARTIES

SK031445 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Jan 79 SK

[Text] According to a JILIN RIBAO report, many democratic parties and organizations at all levels in the province, which had been banned for more than a dozen years due to the sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four have now been gradually reactivated. This is a great victory won by the party in carrying out the united front work policy. Among these democratic parties in the province are five local organizations of the revolutionary committee of the Kuomintang, the China Democratic League, the China Democratic National Construction Association, the China Association for Promoting Democracy and the Qiusan Society. Presently, all democratic parties have maintained relations with one another and have become a political alliance of some socialist laborers and some patriots who support socialism. They are all political forces serving socialism under the guidance of the Communist Party of China and are major components of the revolutionary and patriotic united front. In the new period of the four modernizations, they are undertaking the glorious historical tasks.

Since 1978, under the great concern of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee, various democratic parties in our province have for the first time resumed their activities at the provincial and Changchun and Jilin municipal organizations. Over the past year, on the basis of conducting investigations and study, various democratic parties have actively made preparations for reactivating the grassroots organizations. At present, they have resumed the activities of 57 grassroots branches and groups directly under their control. Apart from carrying out active preparatory work in some specific districts, most of the grassroots organizations in the municipalities and counties have been reactivated.

JILIN MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS 'CHERISH PEOPLE' MEETING

SK310354 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, yesterday the provincial military district held a mobilization meeting on supporting the government and cherishing the people. Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the provincial military district, including He Youfa, Su Junlu and (Liu Luming), as well as cadres, fighters, staff and workers and their dependents of the military district office and its subordinate PLA units stationed in Changchun, numbering some 1,100 in all.

Commander He Youfa presided over the mobilization meeting. Political Commissar (Liu Luming) read an instruction from the higher authorities on carrying forward the glorious traditions of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs and of supporting the government and cherishing the people so as to further strengthen army-government and army-people unity.

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Political Commissar Su Junlu addressed the meeting. After elaborating on the importance of army-government and army-people unity, he urged all units of this military district to do well in carrying out activities to support the government and cherish the people during the spring festival period. Leading cadres, he said, should visit local departments concerned to solicit opinions. They should also take part in and give support to local agricultural and industrial production and carry out in a big way activities to learn from Lei Feng and do good things. Moreover, they should help local departments concerned to conduct ideological and political education among young people, maintain and consolidate public order in society and safeguard the people's interests.

Finally, Commander He Youfa delivered a speech. He called on the provincial military district office and its subordinate PIA units to grasp seriously the work of supporting the government and cherishing the people as an important political task at present. He requested that they conscientiously strengthen the leadership over this task so as to develop the activities to support the government and cherish the people in greater depth and in a more down-to-earth way.

LI DESHENG ADDRESSES SHENYANG PIA RALLY

SK020223 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 79 SK

[Text] According to our sources, the leading organs of the Shenyang PIA units and units stationed in Shenyang Municipality held a report rally on carrying forward the PIA's fine tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people and on strengthening the unity between the army and the people.

Leading comrades of Shenyang PIA units and leaders of the units stationed in Shenyang Municipality attended the rally. Gan Weiham, political commissar of the Shenyang PIA units, presided over the rally. Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang PIA units, delivered a report at the rally entitled: "Get a Clear Understanding of the Great Significance of Strengthening the Unity Between the Army and the People and Carrying Out the Campaign to Support the Government and Cherish the People in a More Thorough and Realistic Manner."

After elaborating on the great significance of strengthening unity between the army and the people for solidifying national defence, combatting aggression, triumphing over difficulties and achieving the four modernizations in this new period, Comrade Li Desheng dwelt, in particular, on the necessity of getting a clear understanding of the leftover issues, such as the "three supports" and "two militaries" and to handle them properly.

Comrade Li Desheng noted: Through exposure and criticism of the crimes of Lin Biao, the gang of four and their sworn followers in Lianoning, the ties and unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people have been enhanced continuously. However, some problems still exist. How do we go about getting a clear understanding of the "three supports" and "two militaries" and handling left-over issues properly?

1. We should not see only the important role the "three supports" and "two militaries" played in stabilizing the overall situation at that time and note only the achievements while losing sight of our shortcomings and mistakes. We made many mistakes in the "three supports" and "two militaries" and we must admit them. We should draw lessons from our mistakes and make active contributions to strengthening the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people by concrete actions.

2. We should not see only our hardships and the painstaking work we have done in the "three supports" and "two militaries." Instead, we should look at it from the local cadres' angle and take note of their bitter experience during the years of the Cultural Revolution.
3. We should not place undue blame on the mistakes of the higher-ups and ignore our responsibility for them. Certain mistakes affecting the overall situation were made under the specific historical conditions, and the higher-ups should assume the responsibility. However, in implementation, some of our cadres went too far at times, thus worsening the mistakes. The method they employed in doing this work even violated party policies and regulations in effect at that time. Violations of laws and discipline and moral corruption are prime examples of those mistakes and criminal acts. The persons concerned should take full responsibility.
4. We should not make too many demands for understanding and forgiveness from the localities. Instead, we should ask them to criticize us, and we should conduct self-criticism on our own initiative. Local governments and the vast number of masses are reasonable. They are strongly willing to maintain solid unity with the government and the army. If we seek their opinions on our own initiative, conduct serious self-criticism and are strict with ourselves and broad-minded towards others, we will be able to take a correct attitude toward the issues left over from the "three supports" and "two militaries" and handle them properly. Thus we will be able to maintain strong unity with the government and army and achieve the four modernizations in a forward-looking manner.

In conclusion, Comrade Li Desheng urged the vast number of commanders and fighters to exert sustained efforts in carrying out the support-the-army and cherish-the-people activities in a deep-going manner, and to strive to be exemplary in strengthening unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. He said: During the period around the new year and spring festival, the various units should carry out the support-the-government and cherish-the-people activities in a big way. This is very necessary and all units should not be confined to the period around the new year and the spring festival. We should carry them out on a long-term basis, regarding them as the implementation of the purpose of our army and a task in building up our forces. We should support and participate actively in socialist modernization.

At the moment we should actively support and help local government to rectify public order and to safeguard public security and the interest of the people. Efforts should be made to continue carrying out the activities to learn from Lei Feng and to do people good turns. We should keep at heart the interest of people and do people good turns everywhere we go, as Lei Feng did. We should learn from local cadres and the masses with an open mind. We should learn their resolute determination to implement the lines, principles and policies laid down at the third plenary session; learn their revolutionary spirit in emancipating minds, seeking truth from facts, being united and concentrating their attention on achieving the four modernizations; learn their ardent love for their jobs and their diligent way of studying professional skills; and learn their fine work style of being modest and prudent, hardworking and plain living and maintaining close ties with the masses.

We should strive to do a good job in our work so as to expedite the modernization of the PLA forces. It is necessary to educate the cadres and fighters to always bear in mind the purpose of our army, to carry out strictly the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention, to cherish the people and rely on their strength, to consciously respect the local party, government and mass organizations, and to be exemplary in abiding by the policies, laws and decrees of the party and government.

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We should cherish the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people like the apple of our eye, do everything we can to contribute to it, resist any statement or action harmful to it and be exemplary in strengthening this unity.

LIAONING REPORTS ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES EFFECTIVE 1 JAN

SK020820 [Editorial Report] Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 29 December broadcasts two short reports. The first one states that according to the instruction of the State Council, Chaoyang Prefecture will be changed to Chaoyang Municipality beginning 1 January 1980 and that offices under municipal organs will be officially established. The second report states that (Pingzhuang) coal mining administration of Liaoning Province will be incorporated into Nei Monggol Region beginning 1 January 1980.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG AGRICULTURAL BANKS --A provincial conference of agricultural banks was held in Harbin, Heilongjiang, from 7 through 15 December. The conference discussed and set tasks for the province's agricultural banks in 1980. (Xie Ningxin), Standing Committee member of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, addressed the conference. According to statistics, this year the province's agricultural banks have made 460 million yuan worth of loans to agricultural collectives and loans worth 310 million to state agricultural enterprises this year. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Dec 79 OW]

HEILONGJIANG DAIRY PRODUCTS --According to a HEILONGJIANG RIBAO report, as of the end of November, the province had produced 9,810 dun of dairy products, topping the same period last year by 21.7 percent and overfulfilling the annual production plan by 18 percent. At present the province has 44,000 milk cows. Milk output during the January-November period was 57,000 dun, an increase of 19 percent over the same period last year. Heilongjiang's dairy products consist of 24 percent of the national output. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW]

HEILONGJIANG AGRICULTURAL SURVEY --About 200 agricultural scientists conducted a natural agricultural resources survey in the Sanjiang plains of Heilongjiang from September through November. Based on the findings of soil, water, climate and biological surveys, they made the following recommendations: Rationally develop and utilize the plains in accordance with natural laws and maintain a reasonable ecological environment; maintain a good distribution of land for farming, forestry, animal breeding, sideline production and fisheries and increase afforested acreage; fundamentally pre-solve drought and water-logging problems; and adopt a rational farming system and maintain soil fertility. The Heilongjiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee has accepted and attaches importance to these recommendations. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW]

HEILONGJIANG HOUSING --Harbin, 31 Dec --Twelve thousand Harbin families have moved into new houses this year, 25 percent more than in 1978. Since January, the city has completed 500,000 square metres of new residential floor space, part of a plan to create a total of 1.24 million square metres. Most of the new housing is in six-storey buildings containing two and three-room apartments. In addition to building new housing, the city has improved 830,000 square metres of existing public buildings. Also, the city this year built a workers' symposium which can hold 6,000 spectators and a large ice-sports center which includes two artificial rinks. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 31 Dec 79 OW]

HEILONGJIANG PIG PROCUREMENT --According to a HEILONGJIANG RIBAO report, as of 19 December Heilongjiang Province had already procured 2.71 million head of pigs, topping the last peak year by 110,000 head. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW]

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FUJIAN OFFICIALS EXPLAIN PROJECTS TO EXPAND FOREIGN TRADE

Shares in Investment Enterprise

HK311045 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 28 Dec 79 p 1 HK

[ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE 27 December report from Fuzhou]

[Text] "Shares of the Fujian investment enterprise company' will be issued next year to absorb foreign capital generated from Fujian Province's construction undertaking." This statement was contained in the government work report made at the recently held second session of the Fifth Fujian Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee.

Ma Xingyuan stressed that it is imperative to actively carry out external economic activities and energetically expand foreign trade. He said: Foreign capital can be used for building factories in all areas, particularly in the province's raw and processed material producing areas. In utilizing foreign capital and importing technology and equipment, we may adopt various forms such as joint ventures, compensation trade, processing imported materials and samples and assembling imported materials. All departments concerned, prefectures and counties may directly hold trade talks with foreign businessmen in order to sign agreements on the above-mentioned business. We must actively expand the export of traditional agricultural, sideline, local and special products along with the export of famous handicrafts. We must increase the export of fresh and live commodities, mineral products and building materials. We must gradually develop the export of high-grade and quality light industrial products, machines and electrical equipment. In addition to the two ports in Fuzhou and Xiamen, more branch ports and starting stations for shipping should be established along the coast to directly dispatch exported goods and materials to Hong Kong and Macao.

New Port in Xiamen

HK310745 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 29 Dec 79 p 1 HK

["Long-Distance Call From WEN WEI PO Reporters Guang Yu and Liu Ruishao in Xiamen on 28 December"]

[Text] On the first day of 1980 Fujian Province will establish two special zones in Xiamen's Xinglin and in Langqi which is situated on the mouth of the Min River. The two special zones will welcome investments and its rate of taxation will be lower than those of Taiwan, Hong Kong and South Korea. Trade talks are currently being held on 21 projects dealing with investments, processing materials and processing imported materials. Trade talks and contracts concerning 29 other items have already been concluded and signed.

In his interview with this paper's reporters, Fujian Vice Governor Zhang Yi said: Investors may adopt two methods: 1) the rebuilding of old factories or 2) the building of new ones; new factories will include tungsten refineries, cement plants and power-plants. He said: Since this year, Fujian has engaged in 180 projects dealing with the processing of imported materials including electronic products, television sets, radio-recorders, magnetic tapes and ready-made clothes. These 180 projects are worth over \$20 million.

The first phase of the project to build Xiamen's new port is now under construction. It is estimated that this first phase will be completed in 1982. The new port will be primarily aimed at transporting exports. The project will be built in five phases. When they are completed, there will be a total of 22 ships, each with a tonnage ranging from 10,000 to 50,000. The port will then be expected to be able to handle up to 12 million tons of cargo a year.

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